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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1972

Established 1887



BACK AND FORTH-Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (right) and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker (left) and unidentified official walk to waiting car at Saigon airport yesterday. Mr. Kissinger had arrived from meeting in Phnom Penh with Lon Nol.

coup plot.
They described a British

Broadcasting Corp. report of an

attempted conp as "pure inven-

Egyptian Army officers tried to

"According to the reports, the

plot collapsed when one group

was stopped by chance in the cen-

ter of Cairo hy a military police-

man," the BBC said in a news-

Between 200 and 300 Egyptian

Army officers were believed to

have been arrested after the coup

attempt failed, the BBC said its

foreign-affairs correspondents re-

(Continued on Poge 2, Col. 4)

which was to end Friday evening

with a gala at the Quai d'Orsay.

ended in Saturday's early hours.

and the summit success, which was to have been bannered across

Western European newspapers

Saturday morning, was replaced by incomplete reports of disagree-

This was a summit—unlike the

Hague meeting three years ago (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oakland A's

Win the Series

The Oakland A'e won the

World Series yesterday with

improbable hero Gene Tenace

continuing his rampaging hit-

ting with two more runs

batted in in the seventh-game,

3-2, victory. It was the first

time since 1930 that the A's,

who then played in Philadel-

phia and later moved to

Kansas City and linally

Oakland, had captured the

Tenace, who batted 225

during the regular scaem.

finished with a 348 batting

average for the Series and

drove in nine of Oakland's 16

runs in the seven games. Yes-

terday, Tenace and Sal Bando

hit consecutive run-scoring

doubles in the sixth inning to

Pitcher Rollie Fingers's

clutch late-inning relief saved

the victory for Jim (Catfish)

Hunter, Hunter had come on

in relief of starter John (Blue

Moon) Odom in the fifth

inning. Details, Page 13.

give Oakland a 3-1 lead.

Series.

ment and dolay.

Savs III Officer Made Speech

Cairo Denies Report by BBC Jet at Sofia Of Anti-Sadat Coup Attempt Under Threat

News Analysis

European 'Nine' Take Steps

Toward Defining a Union

By James Goldsborough

Egyptian government sources today rejected as "pure invention" foreign report of an attempted coup d'état 10 days ago against President Anwar Sadat.

The sources said the coup "report was an exaggerated account of an incident on Thursday, Oct. 12, in which an army captain barangued worshipers in a mosque with a call for fimmediate war" against Israel regardless of the consequences.

The captain was arrested by security forces after the incident, the sources said, and investigation showed him to be mentally III.

The officer, leading three arnicred cars manned by unarmed crews, went to the Hussein mosque in the Azhar district of eastern Cairo and addressed the large congregation there for worship in the current holy

month of Ramadan. To the surprise and disbelief of the worthipers, according to the government sources, the captain called for an immediate filled tholy war against Israel. He said Egyptian troops in the Sucz Canal Zone should fight

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IRT).-His-

tory alone will tell how significant

the first summit encounter of the

enlarged European Economic

Community was. For the nine-na-

tion meeting of European leaders that broke up here early yester-

day morning was not so much one

at which decisions were taken, as

one at which decisions were taken

It remains to be seen what

these decisions will be. They

could be momentous, and the call

for a European Union in the final

communique might be the call to encourage bold new political

hinking in which the nine ma-

tions finally define what sort of

relationship they are to have.

But a union is really the lowest

common denominator in relations

Western European Union or the

Organization of African Unity or

he pan-Arab union or United

Arab Emirates to reglize how

loose a union can be. To organize

a union is nothing, and the

strength of one depends on how

It was for that reason that

Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel

came to town last Thursday with

1 determination to achieve more

ion of Europe's union, Every-

body remembered how convenient

4 was for West German Chancel-

or Willy Brandt to have this

aummit on the eve of his elec-

ions; few people remembered

that Mr. Biesheuvel also heads a

minority government with elec-

tions next month, and there is

no better theme to campaign on

in Holland than that of supr -

To understand what suprans-

ticnulity is to the smaller EEC

nations, one need only remember

that with supramationality they

So Mr. Pompidou's summi

would no longer be small.

han generalities in the organiza-

one need only think of the

it is defined.

nationality.

to take decisions.

4 Turks Hold Israel instead of "eating sand,"

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—Four armed Turks tonight extended from toarmored cars had been taken from a maintenance depot morrow at 7:30 to noon their without authorization and that deadline for Turkish government compliance with their political demands, under threat of blowthe soldiers aboard them had no idea what the captain had ing up at the airport here a The sources said the captain's Turkish airliner they hijacked between Istanbul and Ankara earaction was an "isolated incident." ly this morning. They denied that there was any

The plane-still occupied by between 65 and 71 persons following the release of 9 or 10 people—has been here since 6:20 a.m. (0820

The BBC said last night that BTA, the Buggarian press agency, said that although the oners to be fed, the Boeing-707 -chartered by Turkish Airlines from Pan American World Airways—was "under the complete control of the terrorists" and the atmosphere was tense.

"All efforts are being made to settle the incident," BTA said, referring to Bulgarian authorities. As ordered by the hijackers, police were being kept away from the four-engine jet. It was towed to a remote area of the airport, which has been buffeted through-"According to reports reaching out the day by a snowstorm with strong winds.

> Turkish Ambassador Nihat Dinc, accompanied by a Bulga-rian Foreign Ministry official, was said to be carrying on talks with the hijackers' spokesman The deadline was extended reportedly because .Mr. Dinc was unable to get a telephone call through the storm to his govern-

Hard Line Reported In Ankara, it was reported that earlier the ambassador had told the tarrorists that the Turkish government would not bargain with them or give in to their

The blinckers at first insisted on Turkey's release of 170 political prisoners, but later dropped this figure to 13. They also demanded more freedom for students in Turkish universities, increased welfare for peasants, a lifting of Turkey's ban on strikes and the broadcast over Turkish radio of a list of their demands an announcement to be sired three times.

Officials in Ankara said there were 71 passengers, eight regular crew members and two oxtra crewmen along for training for a total of 81 aboard. BTA said the plane carried 66 passengers and nine crew members when it touched down.

Lists of Patients

BTA said two were woundedcrew member and a passenger, both apparently ehot by a hijacker in a scuffle during the takeover. They were released to medical personnel here and were taken to a Sofia hospital BTA said Later it listed nine persons. two of them 2-month-old babies. as being under medical cars after release by the terrorists.

It was the third hijacking of a Turkish plane to Bulgaria in two years. Last May 3, four Turkish students hijacked a DC-9 to this Balkan capital, threatening to blow it up with 68 aboard unless Turkey freed three condemned guerrillas. Those hijackers surrendered after 24 hours and are still here, reportedly facing trial. Turkey hanged to three guerrillas three days later. In 1970, a youth with a toy pistol was sent home to Turkey after hijacking a Turkish plane to Sofia in a two-hour incident.

De Facto Cease-Fire Soon, Thieu Is Quoted as Saying

End-War Pact Reported Set 'In Principle'

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).— Newsweek magazine reported tolay that the United States and North Vietnam have reached an agreement to end the Vietnam ar that provides for a cease-fire and short-lived interim government, followed by a national election supervised by France.

According to the account in Newsweek's Oct. 31 issue, a weak executive is expected to be central to a new constitution for South Vietnam. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh was listed as a logical

Time magazine reports, meanwhile, that American and North Vietnamese negotiators agreed in principle on a settlement in Paris last week.

Time said it had been told the Nixon administration wants to announce the settlement before election day, Nov. 7, although the cease-fire to be supervised by an enlarged International Control Commission might not be implemented by then.

Talks on POWs

The cease-fire and halt in the air war would be followed by talks on withdrawal of U.S. forces and release of American prisoners of war, the magazine said. Newsweek said it was still un-

resolved whether the interim government in Saigon would have two or three segments.

South Victnamese President Nguyen Van Thien wants only two parties—his surporters and the National Liberation Front. Hanol wants a third faction of neutralists included, according to the article. Newsweek said whatever its

ment would function as a coalition committee, consisting of 18 to 30 members. A smaller executive committee

would run day-to-day affairs. Under the agreement negotiated in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Thc, the magazine said, neither Mr. Thieu nor any overt Communist would be eligible to servo on the executive It would have the same propor-

tion as the coalition committee and be chaired by an individual acceptable to all sides. Newsweek said the Communists

are expected to staff their bloc with middle-level politicians, Thien's Men Listed

Mr. Thien already has selected the men he will nominate, it said, naming them as Nguyen Van Huyen, chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate; Tran Van Huyen, a leader of the Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang (Vietnam Nationalist party); Tran Quoc Buu, a labor leader; Premier Tran Thien Khiem; Gen Cao Van Vien, chairman of the Joint General Staff; and retired Lt. Gen Tran Van Don.

In addition, Newsweek said that while Mr. Thien has so far re-fused the idea of a third, neutralist bloc in the interim group. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris discussed some possible neutral members.

It said that one man agreed upon by Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho was Au Truong Thanh, a former economics minister in the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, and now director of the Japanese Santo Corp. in

Premier Indicates Concessions Hanoi Says It's Ready for Truce

Van Dong, apparently making three major concessions to the United States, said in an interview published yesterday that he was ready now to accept a ceasefire as the first step in ending

Asserting that current negotiations were in "an extremely important phase," Mr. Dong also said he favored the holding of "guaranteed" free elections in South Vietnam six months after the cease-fire and the release of all American prisoners of war-along with all other POWs in and South Vietnamsoon as a settlement was reached. His statements were made in an interview given in Hanol last

Tuesday to Arnand de Borchgrave, a senior editor of News-

Mr. de Borchgrave: A high

Mr. Dong's positions on the Hanoi had opposed a cease-fire three issues the cease-fire, timing of elections and POWs-apresisted freeing American pris-oners until the U.S. withdrawal proach or meet the announced



Pham Van Dong

as a first step, arguing it gave

an 18-month delay between a cease-fire and elections.

was completed, and had sought

In Washington, there was no immediate official comment on the interview. Observers there suggested that the position out-lined by Mr. Dong was the same one given to President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, in Paris last week, bcfore Mr. Kissinger went to Saigon to discuss it with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Dong did not repeat in the interview North Vietnam's insistence that Mr. Thien be removed as president, remarking only that "Thieu has been overtaken by events.

The interview was conducted in French without a translator in Mr. Dong's residence and-in accord with the ground rules-the transcript was submitted to Mr. Dong for approval the next day. Newsweek released the text in advance of the publication of this week's issue The text follows:

Q. Why didn't you wait until

March 30 next year before launch-

ing your offensive by which time

that's the most eloquent proof of current Communist offensive befailure.

Vietnamese officer told me in Hanoi that the American blockade of your ports and estunries as well as massive bombing raids against the Democratic Republic have caused enormous difficulties for you bot that you were sur-mounting them. Could you give Q. One recent article from me specific examples? .

Pham Van Dong: I think you have seen for yourself what we have been able to do. Thousands of trucks are moving. Our jet ing the sky. These are all things you have witnessed. Despite a horrendous pounding from the air, we have surmounted obstacles that defy imagination. And we are surmounting those that

Q. On March 39 (when the

gan), you set out to prove that Vietnamization was a failure, Do yon think yon have succeeded? A. The U.S. press itself has said it was a total failure.

Salgon by a British correspondent said that despite their reverses Saigon's army today was in 'a stronger position that before March 30.

A. (laughing) You must read other articles besides that one. The world press is unanimous on that point. The fact that the U.S. was forced to impose a total blockade and massive bombing to save Salgon's hide was proof enough. If Vietnamization had been a success, then why nother? Unbelievable means have been brought to hear on us. And

American forces would have en out of Vietnam and Mr. Nixon's foreign policy would have

been re-engaged along new lines." That's what your Western friends cannot understand. A. You must concede that the March 30 offensive precipitated events—and the liquidation of America's old Vietnam policy. In any event, it is better to make history than to write it. Let future historians decide whose

strategy was correct. Q. Do you see any common ground between your position and Washington's on the composition and duration of a threesided caretaker government of

A Negotiations are in an extremely important phase. We have done everything humanly possible for a successful conclusion. And that means peace with independence and freedom. This is what we have fought for for almost three decades. Our intentions are serious. So must be the other side's. A peaceful settlement must be just for both sides -not to serve temporary political ends. We won't allow it, and we will fight against it. But we will do nothing to jeopardize a happy conclusion at this stage by talking out of turn.

Q. Would you agree that South Victnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu could be part of the Saigon administration component in a three-sided coalition government pending elec-tions, provided he was no longer president?

A. Thieu has been overtaken events. And events are now following their own course. Q. What about the idea of two

administrations in the Souththe National Liberation Front's and Saigon's-each administering areas under its 'control, a cease-fire, American military withdrawal and direct negotiations between the two principal Vietnamese adversaries? A. Yes, here I can say some-

thing useful. All your questions reflect the present evolution. One must accept that there are two administrations each in control of their own zones. It's an undeniable fact. Everyone must respect this state of affairs.

O. Then a cease-fire followed by American withdrawal will take place first and then direct negotiations between the Provisional Revolotionary Government and the Saigon regime?

A. That is the present evolution, and it is a positive one. The situation will then be two armies and two administrations in the South and given that new situation they will have to work out their own arrangements that will promote democracy and speed national concord in the South hecause without this there will be no peace. Now is the time for both sides to dare and forge

Q. What would you consider a reasonable delay between the installation of a transitory regime and general elections?

A. It is important to determine (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Is Reportedly Opposed, But Plans for It By Lee Lescare

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (WP),-President Nguyen Van Thieu was quoted today as saying there will be a cease-fire soon despite his opposition to halting the war while the Communists control large areas of South Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu met twice today with White House foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger and immediately after each session summoned his top advisers to a session in the Presidential Palace. Mr. Kissinger's two talks with Mr. Thie u were sandwiched

• China is reported to oppose any international supervision in Indochina after a cease-fire, Story Page 2.

a four-hour visit to Phnom Penh, where he met Cambodian President Lon Nol. "There will be a de facto ceasefire soon for the sake of American interests and because the Communists want to make some concessions to woo President Nixon," Mr. Thieu was quoted as having told a group of judges and

lawyers he called to his office. One lawyer present interpreted "de facto" to mean that Mr. Thieu was hoping he would not be forced by American pressure to enter any cease-fire agreement, but could simply order his troops to observe a cease-fire announced by Washington and Hanoi without publicly becoming party to any agreement.

Mr. Thieu reportedly said that cans want to make concessions. and to meet "the price of peace we must pay something."

IA New York Times report by Saigon correspondent Craig R. Whitney quotes a high South Vietnamese official as saying that Mr. Thieu ordered his government to prepare detailed plans for a cease-fire two weeks ago.

[The official said, however, that he thought Mr. Thien would "never accept" a peace settlement involving a major concession of political power by the South Vietnamese government to its Communist enemies.

(He said Mr. Thieu had urged his cabinet, during a meeting yesterday, to stand firmly with him in opposing a settlement that would stop the fighting only temporarily and had reiterated his opposition to any form of tripartite coalition government.

A major Communist concession contained in a recent interview of North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has been to accept a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Russia Waives Exit Tax for More Jews

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPT).— Another 60 Jewish families will be allowed to emigrate to Israe without paying a controversia tax on their higher education Soviet sources said yesterday.

The latest figure brought to 139 the number of Jewish families who since Wednesday have beer told by officials that they car leave for Israel without reimburs-ing the state for their free school-

The 60 families included 30 ir Kishinev, capital of Moldavia and 30 in Moscow. The source did not say how much tax had been waived. Known fees waived for 59 other families totaled more than \$500,000.

The waivers coincided with the signing in Washington of a Soviet-American trade agreement designed to boost trade between the two nations to \$1.5 billion annually by 1975.

One high-ranking Soviet edu-cator said last week, "We shal use a differentiated approach." He implied that the applicant? state of health and his financia straits would be considered. The law calls for graduated

payments to reimburse the country for the estimated cost of ar emigrant's free higher education, which could be as high as \$30,000 for a doctor of sciences the highest Soviet academic de

19 Live, 34 Missing in Crash Of Plane in Sea Near Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (Reuters) .-An all-day search by helicopters and naval vessels for survivore from an Olympic Airways plane which plunged into the see here during a thunderstorm last night was called off tonight.

Police said 19 persons survived the crash and 34 persons, including one male crew member, ara missing and presumed drowned. The plane, a Japanese-made

twin-engine YS11A, was on a. domestic flight from Corfu to Athens when the pilot put it down at sea only 200 yards from the coast. The plane sank within four minutes. There was no warning of the crash to passengers and the reason for it was not immediately known,

"I closed my eyes and I must have dozed off," Sherry Lines of Eastbourne, Sussex, Britain, said. "Suddenly I felt a jolt and I saw the water gushing into the plane.
"We took off our belts and struggled for the emergency exits," Miss Lines, 27, said. "By the time we made it to the door the water was near the ceiling.

cause I am a good swimmer, I made it to the shore. I was guided by the lights." Police said two Americans, Caroline Cagle and Helen Grum-

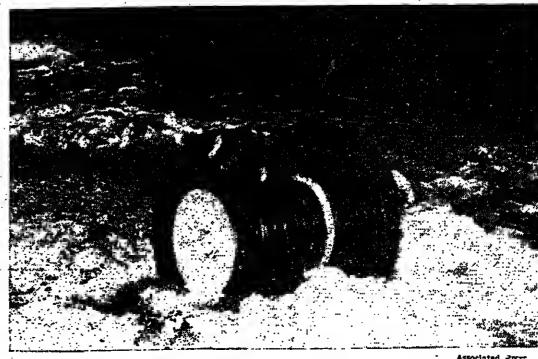
mel, were among the survivors. A South African man and a Canadian couple were among the A government statement said the pilot had not been in contact with the flight control tower

civil aviation spokesman said the plane may have been hit by lightning. All of the survivors swam to safety and made their way to a children's home in Glyfada, near

since his takeoff from Corfu. A.

the Athens airport. Dr. Hariklia Mintati, a doctor

at the home, said three of the survivors suffered broken bones. "Some had been hurt around the waist trying to undo their safety belts," she said. "They told me they were able to open only one door."



Wheels broken off the Olympic Airways plane that crashed near the Athens coast.

European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union

(Continued from Page 1) at which what was not done was as significant as what was done. For example, the Nine could not agree on whet Europe's reletionship to America should be. The West German idea, supported by several of the smaller countries, to "institutionalize" transatlantic relations was dropped, and the communiqué spoke only of a "constructive dialogue."

In the preamoie, a reference to a "common position" for the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations was dropped-

Severnl other projects were abandoned, including an idea to name "ministers for Europe." another to fix percentages each year for aid to developing countries the British in particular found that unrealistic. An Italian proposal for European citizenship was ignored, as was a Beigian idea for encouraging travel by young persons through universal recognition of diplomas. A proposal to fix world commodity prices to ald developing nations was watered down to price agreements "in appropriate cases."

The achievements of the summit came in various categories. Monetary Fund

It was decided to go ahead with plans for economic and monetary union by 1980. To this end a date was fixed (next April) for the operation of the EEC monetary fund If the plan goes as scheduled now-and it only can if Britain fixes a new parity for the pound and is able to defend the new rate-the nine EEC currencles will be locked together by 1980, so that the creation of a single currency will be a relatively easy matter.

Because a common currency only is feasible for common economies, the Nine gave a mandate to their finance ministers to begin a common anti-inflation policy, heginning with their meeting next week. This will most likely be done through increasing the powers of the community's Economic and Social Council, in order to begin the harmonization of the economies.

To serve this end, tho nina countries agreed to a community social policy, and they asked for a report by Jan. 1, 1974, particularly along the lines outlined by Mr. Brandt and French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, on how to implement this policy, notably in labor affairs, social security and worker re-education.

They also took a major step forward when they agreed to set up a regional fund by Jan. 1, 1974. with funds taken from the community's general fund (made up of customs dnties, agriculture levies and a percentage of each country's value added tax proceeds) to develop the community's poorest regions. The British insisted on this clause and actually won more than had been ex-

Change of Tone

None of the above-cited mea-. sures was highly charged, had

unexpected. But when the nina men got around Friday afternoon to a discussion of the community's political future, the tone abruptly changed. The question always has been how much can n nation allow its voice to be drowned in federalism. It led De Gaulle seven years ago to boycott Brussels for year and almost caused Mr. Pempidou to call off this summit. Finally, Friday night, it became the issue that dominated

In the end, the Dutch, though they made a strong fight, got less than they wanted. They had asked that the Nine take a stand within a year on the EEC Commission's recommendation that the Eurepean Parliament be directly elected by 1980. In lieu of decisive progress, said Mr. Biesheuvel, the Netherlands would boycott economic and monotary union.

The Dutch were attempting what the Big Three—Britain, France and West Germany—did not dare to do: give some kind of definition to European Union. The French use perfect circular reasoning to oppose a directly elected European Parliament, They reason that a European Parliament will only be necessary when there is a European government, which there is not.

The British opposition is more pragmatic. They say that they do not want to think about sending directly elected parliamentarians to Strasbourg until Britain is mere familiar with the community. The Germans favor both a European govornment and parliamentary control, but not enough to upset the French and British.

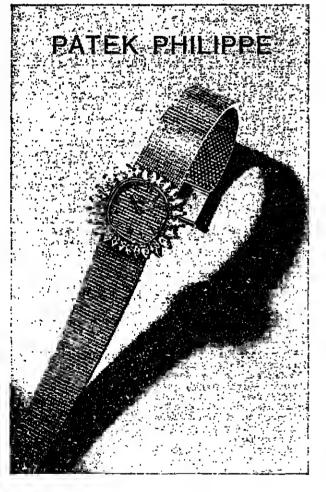
Valiant Stand

So the Dutch, in n role they must he used to, mado n valiant stand against the elements, saved what they could and then went under. The compromise, ef Belgian inspiration, calls for a report to be made by the end of 1975 hy the "institutions of the community" on the nature of the European Union. A subsequent summit will rule en the

Is it possible that Europe one day might be ruled by a European government under control of a directly elected parliament as was conceived by the community founders 20 years ago? Time, and the passage of men, will tell. The French, who have resisted

with most vigor the notion, will likely be joined now hy the British, little given over to supranationality, "It was voluntarily." said Mr. Pompidou early Saturday morning, "that the characteristics of the European Union were not spelled out."

But he held out hope for the Dutch and Mr. Biesheuvel's elections: "This is more than a simple declaration of intentions," he said. "There exists a real will to develop the European community into a union in the war in the South has meant that largest and most complete sense an entire generation has known



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Want to know more about Petek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT, 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.



AT EASE—Two South Vietnam seldiers resting on a rice paddy dike in the Tan Binh district of the Mekong Delta after recent engagement with North Victnamese.

Interview of Premier Indicates Concessions

Hanoi Ready for Cease-Fire as First Step

(Continued from Page 1)

this delay precisely, not leave it up in the air. Somebody has put forward n delay of about six months between the cease-fire and general elections and this seems reasonable to us.

Q. Why wouldn't you attempt to transform a three-sided coalition regime into a Communist government? Or at least a govrnment fairly certain to become a Communist regime?

A. We wouldn't do such a foolish thing. You cannot de tho impossible. We are not stupid. Wa don't want to do anything dangerous that would imperil national concord. We now want to avoid internal divisions and a resumption of hostilities. That's our objective.

Q. You say you will not do anything to impose your will on the South, But observers whe have fellowed your activities in the South have seen a will of and n determination seldom equaled in the history of the world. How do you explain this apparent contradiction?

A. It is only an apparent one. Our iron will is being applied to bring about a three-sided coalition leading to national reconciliation and independence.

Q. You mean that if you had achieved all your objectives during the Tet offensive in 1968 yeu would have shared your victory with the vanquished and the neutralists in a coalition government?

A. The political situation in the

South is such that one must have a government that reflects the realities. You must realize that no other way of life. There has been terrible suffering in every family. No one has been spared. Families are divided, father on one side, son on the other. Those aro the realities. One must now try to abolish these divisiens and not by imposing eur will. That's why national reconciliation is

paramount. Q. If you are not interested in the rapid Communication of Seuth Victuam, how then do you explain the rapid Communication of North Vietnam in 1954?

A. The situation in the North was quite different. Our society was unanimeus against the French colonialists and for our regime. That's not the case in the South today. We are realists. Don't

Q. In the light of your previously stated assurances that a threesided coalition will be a government of national reconciliation and that there will be no settling of accounts, bow do you explain what happened in Quang Tri while your forces held the city? And in Hué in '68 during the Tet offensive? Journalists not noted for pro-Nixon sentiments wrote about scores of people executed in Quang Tri for collaboration with the enemy.

A. I am not informed precisely about what you say. But the Front's policy is crystal clear: It is inconceivable that the Front would allow reprisals after a settlement; that would be diametrically epposed to its policy of national reconciliation. It would jeopardize everything. These are all costs. Besides, reprisals could only be against their own families in many cases. If in America and Western countries one talks about a bloodbath it is simply a matter of bad faith.

Q. How can one organize free and democratic elections in such a climate?

A. First, one must re-establish peace, concord, democracy and stabilize the situation.



Tuesday 24: **Collection Models** Furs - Accessories and Hats Wednesday 25: Collection Models Fabrics - Accessories and Hats From 8: 30 d.m to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m to 5 p.m.

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time to do all that? laughter) We have not even be-

gun to think about such details,

Reunification is in our blood in

our hearts. But no one is think-

A. It will happen eventually.

We have lots of time to think it

ever. Our No. 1 priority is putting

an end to the war with a just

Q. You don't have any planners working on reunification prob-

A We can't spare them. You

Americans have so much money

you can afford to have planners

even for non-existent problems

We operate on this basis of first

Q. How does one re-establish

peace in the entire Indochinese

peninsula? What comes first:

Vietnam before Laos or Laos be-

fore Vietnam? Can you really have peace in Indochina before

accords have been negotiated for

A. You have distinct problems

for each country. Don't confuse

Q. But surely Lass is linked to South Vicinam through the Ho

A, Of course, they are linked.

Q. Do you think that a nego-

tiated settlement and the end of

A. I hopo so. And we are work-

ing very hard at it. with good-

will and good faith. And this

must be reciprocal, I would like

to conclude our talk on an opti-

mistic note. Following our agree-

ment, we will form new relation-

ships hetween our two countries

basis. Some of our detractors

always wrote and said that we

were trying to humiliate the

world's mightiest power and that

this war had gone to our heads.

Well, my friend, this has never

posed on us. We fought intelli-

gently and heroically, not to

humiliate you, but to end Amer-

ican intervention in our affairs and to establish friendship be-

tween our two peoples. Together,

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (UPI).— Military officials today fired the mayor of Israeli-occupied Gaza

City because of his refusal to

extend municipal services to a neighboring Palestinian refugee

Mayor Rashed a-Shawa, np-pointed by the military in Sept.

1971, balked at army orders issued

last week to include the Shati

with UN relief organizations.

Other Gaza strip municipalities have complied with the orders to

provide electricity, water and em-

ployment services to the refugees

living in camps adjacent to their

towns. More than 10,000 refugees

live in eight camps in the strip, approximately 34,000 in Shati.

Yemens Continue

Peace Parleys

cipal jurisdiction.

camp, the national radio said.

we must inaugurate a new era.

Israeli Army

Ousts Mayor

Of Gaza City

been our intention. This was im-

But they must be resolved sepa-

sointion for all parties.

ing about practical details. .

Q. Why not?

things first.

the three countries?

Chi Minh Trail,

the war are near?

rately.

must not last too long or it could break down. Q. How will free elections in the South differ from the elections you hold in the Democratic Re-

A I don't think so. Transition

public from time to time? A. The situation is entirely different. Here we have a country

that is unified politically and wellorganized. Elections are not so difficult in a country like ours. Not so in the South. There is no possible comparison. You Westerners cannot understand our unity in the North forged through decades of combat. Look at our country. Everything appears nor-mal, well-policed, disciplined, simple, serene.

Q. From what you know about how the people in the South really feel, roughly what percentage would you guess will vote nunist? More than half or less than half?

A. All that we ask for is really free elections-whose freedom must be guaranteed.

Q. What sort of guarantees? A. You will see,

Q. At what stage will the American prisoners be released? A. When the general agreement has been reached.

Q. You mean after the completion of our withdrawal? A. No, we will not wait until the complete realization of the accords. It's a very simple issue actually. All military and civilian detainees, not only Americans, on both sides must be released at the same time. For us there are no complications at all on this problem now.

the United States in the post-war reconstruction period?

A. Two ways. First, America is responsible for all material damages inflicted on us. Second, it is an imperative obligation for America to contribute to the rehuilding of our devastated econ-Q. Could you explain, step by

step, the process of reunification? To begin with, would each half of Victnam bave its own government, its own constitution, its own army and police and diplomatic representation abroad? And then de you envisage n confederation? How would its president be picked? What would happen to the two presidents of North and South? Where would the capital be located?

Egypt Denies Coup Report

(Continued from Page 1) Eastern Europe and the West, two groups of officers drove into Cairo a week ago to try to cap-ture President Sadat," the BBC

One group then was halted by the policeman, the plot was discovered and the plan fell npart,

"The officers are reported to have been protesting against Egypt's failure to wage full-scals war against Israel and against the union of Egypt with Libys," it

There seemed to be "no suggestion the attempted coup had major military or political sup-port and the current situation is expected to remain unaffected, the newscast said. British government sources

said the Foreign Office had reports that "some kind of incident that could have been a coup attempt" did take place.

They said the reports were "conflicting" as to the size and seriousness of the incident. [In Beirut, some newspapers reported heightened security pre-cautions in Cairo since Oct. 12, hut travelers arriving in the Lebanese capital said security in

Cairo appeared to ba about the

same as naugl, the Associated

Press reported.]

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (Reuters) .-Delegates from northern and southern Yemen finished their second day of peace talks here today and an Arab League official reported progress.

Selim el-Yafi, chairman of the Arab League committee that arranged a Yemeni cease-fire, said the delegates had discussed n project for union-put forward by

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7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60. TAX-FREE PRICES - DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT- Meetings With Kissinger Go On

Thieu Said to See Truce Soon

(Continued from Page 1) cease-fire initially and then to work out a political solution.

Mr. Thieu is opposed to a quick standstill cesse-fire in Victnam. which he knows will give the Communists considerable territorial gains in South Victnam. He has told Vietnamese politicians during the last four days that he continues to favor only an internationally supervised cease-fire applying to all Indochins-Camhodiz and Laor as well as Viet-

Both Kissinger-Thisu meetings today were attended only by U.S. Ambassador Elsworth Bunker and Mr. Thieu's most trusted adviser, Hoang Due Nha.

American officials here refused to say how long Mr. Klasinger intends to remain in Saigun. Rumore here range from claiming that Mr. Rissinger will stay another three days to that he is about to fly to Hanoi for further discussions with the North Vict-

With Mr. Khainger's trip to Phnom Penh, high-level Ameri-cans have now touched base with all of the governments directly

involved in the war. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Sullivan flew to Vientiane, Laos, and Bangkok, Thalland, Friday before returning bere and then accompanying Mr. Kissinger to Cambodia.

The visits to other Indochina capitals, however, have been so brief that the United States clearly has simply been informing its allies of the matters it is debating with Mr. Thieu.

Thica and Dong

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (NYT).— When told that North Vietnam's Premier Dong, in an interview with Newsweek magazine, was quoted as describing a peace settlement involving a cease-fire in place, American troop withdrawal, direct negotiations between the Saigon government and the Communists toward a temporary tripartite coalition, and then general elections under its supervision, the South Vietnamese official quoted earlier said, "Thieu will never accept that."

But the official disclosed that on Oct. 7 Mr. Thieu set up a 50-member Central Study Committee headed by his close aide, Lt. Gen. Dang Van Quang, to craw up detailed plans for what the personnel of each ministry in the government should do in the event of a cease-fire.

'I don't think it will have time complete its work before the cease-fire, though," the official said. "It may come before the presidential elections in the United States."

The former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, is also in Saigon and officials have hinted that he is here to help with technical advice on a cease-fire.

The South Victnamese official appeared to reflect a general unhappiness within the Thieu government about the possibility of peace settlement whose outlines as disclosed mainly by rumors in Saigon and by the North Vietnamese-appear to them to be disadvantageous to Saigon.

"The Americans will get something out of a cease-fire-probably their prisoners," the man, who has a military background. said. The North Vietnamese will get something-American troop withdrawal and a bombing halt. But the South Victnamese—we will not gain anything except the Communists right by our sides. "The Communists would try to

take advantage of every moment between the announcement of a cease-fire and the signature of an accord," the official said. "They would try to move in on eur territory and destroy governmen infrastructure in the bamlets they took over. That is why the central study committee is working on plans on how to counteract

Cambodia Negetiations PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (UPI). -Members of the Cambodian government and leaders of the rebel Khmer Rouge guerrilla force

Workers March refugee camp within Gaza's muni-Facked by members of his town council, Mr. Shaws claimed that In S. Italy Over incorporating the camp would change the legal standing of the refugees and endanger their status Rail Line Blasts REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy,

Oct. 22 (UPI).-Tens of thousands of workers, angered hy a series of bomh attacks on trains bringing them here for n conference, marched in a vast protest parade through the town center today.

Rightist youths pelted them and police with stones and one policeman was reported to have been grated by a bullet.
Officials said that five explo-

sive charges were placed on rail tracks to prevent the passage of trains taking demonstrators to an inter-union meeting on the prohlems of southern Italy and Sicily. One of the charges exploded as

a train passed over it at more than 70 miles an hour between Rome and Naples. Five passengers were hurt by flying glass, and one car was badly damaged. The blast ripped doors off their hinges, buckled a car roof and twisted track. Organizers of the conference

which was designed to draw attention to the underdevelopment of southern Italy blamed Fascist squads for the explosions. They called a nationwide, fourhour strike Tuesday in protest. Police said that 50,000 persons marched in the parade after the

have held a series of meetings on ending the war in Cambodia. a government source said today. The official described the contacts as "delicate and highly discreet." He said, "There has heen

movement toward reconciliation." Spayanna on Peace PARIS. Oct. 22 (AP).-Laos

Premier Souvanna Phouma said

here today that peace may be "soon" restored in Indochina as a

whole and negotiations for such

good start."

The prince, in a brief alm statement made here on his w to the United States, said the dochina problem "could be solquickly, according to newspap which usually are well-informe but he added he was himself w informed of the present nego: tions "because I had a long t with Deputy Assistant Secret. of State William Sullivan bet leaving Asia."

China Seen Against Policin, Indochina Cease-Fire by Tear

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT). Sirisk and informed Western -China is strongly opposed to any form of international supervision of a case-fire in Indo-china, including the assignment of observers, Western diplomats said yesterday.

This policy, diplomats said, dif-fers from North Vietnam's pub-licly stated agreement in principle to some form of truce supervision, They said that the Chinese op-position to such supervision—25 well as to any international con-

ference for the ultimate settlement of the Indochina conflict-was communicated in detail by the foreign minister, Chi Peng-fel, te a high-ranking Western official who visited Peking about two

The diplomats said that China reaffirmed within recent weeks its position, which is reported to be based on the view that international supervision would "complicate" matters and prevent North and South Vietnamese factions from dealing directly with each other, in response to new inquiries through diplomatic

channels. Complicating Factor Senior U.S. officials, who have been made aware of Peking's stand, acknowledged in private comments that the Chinese op-position is a complicating factor in the intensive Vietnam peacs negotiations now under way.

The diplomats said that while the Chinese stand would not necessarily prevent a cease-fire agreement-essuming that Washington, Hanoi and Saigon can find a basto acceptable fermula-enforcement would run inte serious practical problems given China's political importance in Southeast Asian affairs.

The United States has taken the position that China's participation is essential in Asian the Indochina war.

"neace-building" after the end of There appeared to be a con-

Geneva Agreements ending first Indochina war and the Leos accords, is inclined to "a its hands," as one diplomat it, of any responsibility for expected new settlement. U.S. Plans The United States insists international supervision of

Eastern European diplomats

that China, which signed the

phases of a settlement. Tentative American plans said to be for cease-fire aupe sion by the International (trol Commission, created Geneva in 1954, in its pre or a reorganized form.

The largely inactive commis composed of Indian. Cana. and Polish representatives tioned in Saigon, Hanol Vientiane, Laca, American efficials cautio

however, that there remains : siderable uncertainty as to Hanoi would visualize the rol n new supervisory mechan and how much real power would allow it to exercise. I they said, is one of the is in the current negotiations.

Lon Nol Brothe Survives Ambus

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (F ters).-Assassins fired three lets at a car carrying Col. Non. President Lon Nol's your brother, but he escaped unh police sources disclosed today

They said that the atte was made Thursday night as colonel, Cambodia's new par cation minister and a powe member of the ruling party, driving through Phnem Peub his way to an official dinner. However, there was some de that the assassins wanted to

Col. Lon Non. He was trave

60 Rockets Strike Air Base, Town 15 Miles From Saigon

than 60 rockets were fired today as 36 wounded, with one armo into the allied air base at Bien vehicle destroyed and two du Hos, a nearby corps headquarters and the adjoining town. One shell started a napalm fire at the base, 15 miles northeast of Saigon. The attack followed an increase

in North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bombardment of hamlots on the outskirts of Saigon yesterday, killing one person and wounding at least six . Fighting also was reported in several areas around the capital. The U.S. command said prelim-

inary reports on the Bien Hoa attack today had said that twn Americans were wounded by shell fragments and 16 were injured while taking cover. Other reports said that 10

South Vietnamese airmen had been wounded and that three civilians had been killed and eight wounded when five rockets fell in Bien Hoa city just eutside Copter Reported Lost

Its runways were not hit and the base remained eperational, spokesmen said. One helicopter was reportedly destroyed, with three light observation planes damaged. About 55 100-pound rockets atruck the base in three barrages

and four rounds landed in the South Vietnamese Third Corps beadquarters adjoining the base There were no reports of casual-ties at the headquarters. At least one round fell in a store of napalm canisters, starting a fire. Field reports indicated that there was no immediate risk

to other munitions.

It was the heaviest shelling of any allied installation near Saigon since the Communist offencivo was renewed in the area Oct. 5. Bombing Near Capital

B-52s continued pounding suspected enemy troop and supply locations northwest end norther of Salgon, with 24 bombers dropping 600 tons of explosives. A U.S. Marine fighter-bomber

flying support yesterday for South Vietnamese troops near Quan Loi. 60 miles north of Saigon, accidentally bombed a government posi-tion, killing three soldiers and wounding 17, the U.S. command said. Ground fighting was widely scattered today, and officials in

the Central Highlands, where ac-

tion has recently increased, reported that North Vietnamese troops had overrun a Montagnard village and burned several others. The officials said that about 50 men had been driven out of the village of Buon Klib near Ban Mo Thuot and that the enemy troops had fought off reinforcements who tried to retake it. South

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (AP).-More Vietnamese losses were repor

Sprtivors Found Officials also reported that civillans and three border rane all survivors of the Ben Het der camp that was overrun days ago, turned up at a fire t

north of the city of Kontum. In the air war, Air Force Navy planes flew 220 miss ever North Vietnam, the 1 command said, about the se daily average of the past

Targets were said to have cluded bridges, warehouses, we ons sites, supply barges and n tary installations.

French Aide Hit In U.S. Raid Is Burie

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI).-Pi Susini, the French delegate-? eral in Hanoi who died fi wounds received in a U.S. bot ing raid, was buried today Andilly, near Paris. Mr. Susini died Thursday fi wounds and burns. The 52-yi old diplomat was injured Oct

when the French Mission Hanoi was destroyed. He

flown to Paris for treatment

Wednesday.

WEATHER

EIRUT	27	81	Cloudy
ELGRADE	5	41	Overcas
erlin	4	30	Rain
RUSSELS	9	44	Ralo
CDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy
AIBO.,	39	64	duany
ASABLANCA	30	68	Cloudy
OPENBAGEN		48	Pain
OSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair
DINBURGU	13	55	Cloud
DAMES OF GIVE	12	65	Rain
LORENCE	13	55	Sunny
RANKFURT	6	43	Rain
ENEYA	ş	46	Overcast
PLSINKI	4	33	Overensi
TANBUL	16	41	Showers
AS PALMAS	30	64	Cloudy
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	18	65	Fair
ISRON	15	59 57	Over est
Annto	34	50	Punny Water
ONTREAL	15		Fair
CALL CONTRACTOR	5	41	Cloudy
OSCOTY	₽.	11	Ofolest
CHICH	3	32	Rule
AW YORK,	12	54	Cloud
ICE., SPANISHED TOWNS TO SERVICE	17	63	Pair
6LO.,	.1	34	Raio
ARIS	12	54	Oroncas
ragus	. •	39	Rain
O34E	15	19	Pair
O. 17 A 14	Ø	32	Rnow
TOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloud
EL AVIV.,	24	82	Suncy
CAS	= 0	67	Fair
ENTCE	19	35	eum n T
ENNA	4	40	Rein
A85A17	3	37	Rein
ASDINGTON	14	57	Clouds
URICH	•	22	Rain
Pesterday's zea	dias	: 1	J.A. C≥1
1760 GMT, et	har's		7300 CB
		_	



cGovern Appears to Waver His Certitude of Victory

By George Lardner Jr.

HNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22 -Bad guys sometimes win. in Sen. George McGovern's

c Democratic candidate for presidency still talks of upb over President Nixon month but his almost theoal certitude seems to be

ere are no more denunciaof the polls as "rubbish." gospel-like proclamations of 1 news" coming Nov. 7 still up in Sen. McGovern's hes, but just as often in the few days, they have been tanted by exhortations for sometimes simply pleading, times with a touch of trate urgency.

.... 1 McGovern genuinely views ampaign as nothing less than sade against Republican evils their archetype in the White ie: a struggle, as he put it in bit Wednesday, between our r impulses and our more h, baser instincts."

t even by those standards in imperfect world, Sen Mci an himself acknowledges, "no enever knows for sure how that gle will resolve itself. We only hope that Americans do

ey must also accept Sen Mcarn's vision of what the elecis all about, a contest, in his is, between the little people

andon Auction ds McGovern

ONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).-An ion of lithographs by distinhed artists organized by Amers in London supporting Demoic presidential nominee George Fovern raised \$12,500 in cam-

n funds yesterday. he money was paid for 85 lots esenting the works of such its as Picasso. Ben Shahn, y Rivers, David Hockney and

c Chagall. ore than 310 persons attended sale, which was restricted to prican bidders. The lithoricans in London supporting McGovern.

in America and the rich, between the average working man or woman and a powerful elite." And they must also care for George

McGovern as the man to do their Campaigning with Sen Mc-Govern on a whirlwind swing through Fennsylvania yesterday, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie inadvertently gave his assessment of the prospects at a morning rally in downtown Scranton's Courthouse Square. He told the crowd of about 2,500-less than Alabama Gov. George Wallace drew to the

Govern was fighting against "hopeless odds." Perhaps alerted to his gaffe by the hubbub about it aboard the McGovern campaign plane, the Maine senator hurrledly changed his tune at the next stop, a raily in Bethlehem that attracted

same spot in 1968-that Sen Mc-

some 4,000 people. "I've heard it said . . that the Democratic party is fighting against hopeless odds." Sen Muskie amended, "I say to you there is no soch thing as hopeless odds where the Democratic party unites behind a candidate like

Sen. George McGovern." Sen McGovern himself has been trying hard to suggest that the issue at stake is not just a choice between him and Mr. Nix-on as politicians or even as men.

"It's not my neck that's on the line, it's yours," he told a small black audience in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn the other evening, hoping to rouse them to alarm over what Sen. McGovern sees as the consequences of "four more years."
At a brief stop in Kutztown,

Pa., yesterday afternoon just before halftime at a junior college football game, an indignant fan shouting something like "Get out of here, you bum," rushed out of the crowd toward Sen. McGovern before S ret Service agents collared and handcuffed him.

Sen McGovern said later that he was "unaware" of the incident, which had brought the fan to within just a few feet of the senator. "The man was very obviously upset because his game had been interrupted," a McGov-



SHARING THE BILL-President Richard Nixon smiling to crowd after being introduced by Vice-President Spiro Agnew at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on Friday.

Nixon Insists Draft Dodgers Must 'Pay a Price' for Actions

By Carroll Kilpatrick

paid a price for their choice. The few hundred who chose to desert

America must pay a price for

Mr. Nixon also appealed to

"They deserve it because they

Aimed at McGovern

radio networks and paid for by

the Committee to Re-Elect the

President, contained no mention

of Sen. George McGovern, though

many of its references, such as

that to amnesty, were aimed at

the Democratic presidential nom-

Sen. McGovern has said he

favors an amnesty for draft dodg-

ers and would consider deserters

Mr. Nixon said that if re-elected,

he will never hesitate to make

unpopular decisions to defend the

nation's interests, but that on

basic human matters he will

respect and reflect the opinion of

Mr. Nixon promised also that in

the next four years he will "con-

the people" and a pledge to su

"I cannot ally myself with those

powerful, nonpartisan and unmis-

a leader who insists on imposing

how they should live their lives ...

not hesitate to take the action

defend this nation's best inter-

the people themselves. That what democracy is all about."

Cyanide Letter Sent

To Israeli Embassy.

police because the address

In a radio speech yesterday,

on a case by-case basis.

the majority.

to the people."

port "basic values."

ican spirit."

Americans to give returning vet-

their choice."

Iwo Jima and Inchen."

can give."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP). to serve America to Vietnam have —For the second time in a week. President Nixon today insisted that American draft dodgers and deserters must "pay a price" for

evading military service.
Last Monday, Mr. Nixon told a gathering of families of U.S. prisoners and men missing in action in Vietnam it would be "the most immoral thing I could think of to give amnesty to draft dodg-ers and those who deserted."

Today, in a Veterans' Day campaign speech broadcast live from his retreat at Camp David, Md., the President told Vietnam veterans and their families. "We ara not going to make a mockery of their sacrifice by surrendering to the enemy or by offering amnesty to draft dodgers and desert-

The 21/2 million who chose

Allende Says Strikes Fail To Stall Chile

Pilots Back on Job, Rail Line Is Bombed

SANTIAGO. Oct. 22 (Reuters). Pilots of Chile's state airline Lan-Chile returned to work today after a 48-hour strike in support of track owners who pulled their vehicles off the road on Oct. 11. The truck tiemp touched off widespread strikes against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende

Yesterday, Mr. Allende insisted that the 11-day-old strikes had failed to paralyze the country. He warned that any attempt at a "fascist putsch" would be resisted violently. Mr. Allende told a press confer-

ence that 95 percent of the population was still at work and that not a single major industry or essential public service had been stopped. A spokesman for the pilots'

federation said that all its members now were working normally. but he added that some other white-collar airline employees were still out.

Cables Damaged Authorities today reported the latest of a series of minor sabotage attempts against railroad installations—an explosion that alightly damaged electric power cables on a track 163 miles south of the capital.

A shot was fired at a bus near the southern city of Telcahuano. There were no injuries, an official statement added.

Santiago and other major cities passed through a fifth consecuerans "the respect which only you tive six-hour corfew that began at midnight. It was imposed by Gen. Hector Bravo Munos, who earned it," he said, "and they stand today just as tall as their fathers who fought at Normandy. controls 21 of the country's 25 provinces, and nine million of its 16 million inhabitants, under an mergency decree signed by President Allende The speech, which was carried over the NBC, CBS and Mutual

There was no word from leaders of the truck owners' federation on when they would end their stoppage.

Gas Rationed

Meanwhile, gasoline rationing was imposed and a man was killed yesterday—the third violent death since the tension began.

A 41-year-old teacher was slain

by a military patrol after he failed to stop when challenged. Chile's warring political fac-tions today considered an appeal from Roman Catholic Church leaders to avoid "a confrontation which could turn into a struggle

with unforeseeable consequences. "Everything must be done to avoid this," the country's bishops said last night in their first open comment on the power struggle that developed 13 days ago.



DART BIRD-Mrs. Jacque Eagan getting in a few practice shots in her husband's restaurant-bar in Washington, D. C., recently. Although she's only been throwing for two years, she has already won the American women's championship and will compete in the London finals later this month.

UN Panel Votes To Study Plans For a TV Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP).—The General Assem-bly's Main Political Committee approved, 68 to 12, Friday a proposal aimed at regulating inter-national transmission of television programs by satellite.

The measure had begun as a Soviet proposal but was so watered down during debate that the Soviet Union and its allies joined the United States and others in voting against it. Eighteen countries abstained

The measure requested the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to draw up principles of international satellite telecasting with a view to eventual framing of an agreement.

The United States said it opposed the proposal because it was unbalanced in favor of controls and against free flow of informa-"It says very little about freedom of information and talks only about the sovereignty of the state," U.S. delegate Robert Ty-

son told the committee.
By a vote of 30 to 27, with 44 countries abstaining, the committee rejected Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik's demand that the measure provide specifically for the writing of a treaty control-

Philippines Reports Quelling Red Uprising Costing 26 Lives

MANILA, Oct. 22 (UPI) -- city's 56.000 residents, 95 percent Philippine authorities today put are Moslems. down an armed Communist uprising which cost 26 lives in a battle that lasted 26 hours in a predominantly Moslem city 400 miles south of Manila, a gov-

ernment spokesman said. He said 300 airlifted army and marine reinforcements "regained total control of the situation" in Marawi City at 9 am. today. A heavily armed Maoist group, estimated at between 100 and 400 strong," had launched the uprising at 7 a.m. yesterday with an attack on a depleted government company of less than 100 men, according to authorities.
It was the first "organized

armed attack" since President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law on Sept. 23. Information Secretary Francisco Tatad

Killed were 9 government soldiers, 13 rebels and 4 civilian hostages believed shot by the insurgents when the captives tried to escape from the rebels, the government news release diers were wounded and one was missing whila one rebel was captured and "scores of suspects" were placed in a military stock-

Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urabe was pinned down during fighting at Mindanso State University in Marawi City, but he escaped while wearing a disguise -a Moslem fez and a batik sarong—authorities said. Of the

3 Masterpieces Are Stolen From Prague Gallery

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (Reuters) .-Three valuable paintings by Tintoretto, El Greco and Frans Hals have been stoich from Prague's National Gallery, Ceteka News Agency reported yesterday.

The theft was discovered by a

watchman making his rounds early Friday morning. The paintings had been cut from their frames, Ceteka said. The Tintorctto was a painting

of St. Jerome; the El Greco, a head of Christ dating from 1595, and the Frans Hals, a portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum, painted in 1645. The missing masterpieces are worth millions of dollars.

Soviet Translation Lead

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP),-The Soviet Union led all nations in the number of books translated in 1970. According to a survey, the Soviet Union published 3,500 translations,

Mr. Tatad said the "organized. well-timed, precise and system-atic attack began when the Maoists stormed Pantar Bridge, all but wiping out the six military guards.

The rebels took control of a constabulary training barracks and the university, hoisted a red flag over the barracks and used the radio station for broadcast-

Fighting covered a radius of 30 miles and included street stirmishes inside Marawi City, he said.

ing. They also burned down

three buildings, he said.

President Marcos used Moslem-Christian fighting in Mindanan es a reason for martiel law. He said more than 3,000 Moslems and Christians had been killed and a half-million persons displaced by such fighting during the past

several years. Yesterdsy, the president signed a martial-law decree enabling an estimated 700,000 Filipino peasants to own a family size farm of 12.5

He said the action would narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and "remove social roots" of Communist rebellion which prompted him to proclaim the martial law.

Reporting to the nation on the martial-law administration, Mr. Marcos said authorities had seixed 30,438 unlicensed or high-powered firearms - enough to arm three army divisions. He said he had dismissed 4,865 government officials and employees, and authorities arrested more than 500 wanted criminals.



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SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS TO RUE AUBER, PARIS

Preliminary Tests Under Way

By Walter Sullivan EW YORK, Oct, 22 (NYT).minary tests are under way, bly in Moscow, to determine feasibility of a radical new reach to the long-sought goal controlled fusion—the nuclear tion that would produce vir-ly unlimited, pollution-free

Il lithough the concept so far has ulation., specialists are so peful that multimillion-dollar veral countries, particularly the nited States and the Soviet

niou, to test its validity. The new line of attack is to at and implode, or collapse to super-dense state, a hollow let of fusion fuel by smashing from all sides with simultanepulses of laser light. The fuel ild cither be deuterium or a sture of denterlum and tritium, b being heavy forms, or iso-

es of hydrogen. he only device even remotely bin reach of doing this is at Lebedev Institute in Moscow. an fire nine laser pulses at a ct. Recently, at an internaal conference in France, ict scientists told of recent s with this machine.

he Russians have plans for a seam system, and at least one erican participant in the ting came away convinced t, with one or the other of ie systems, Moscow will soon

nti-War Rallies uiet in Japan

OKYO, Oct. 22 (AP).—An es-ued 300,000 students and labor mists staged anti-war rallies demonstrations throughout an yesterday, but no-major ble was reported, police said. ct. 21 has been designated ernational Anti-War Day" the General Council of de Unions of Japan issued an rnational appeal against the nam war in 1965.

blice said national railway ters staged slowdown camms in Tokyo and other areas apan to support the anti-war causing delays of some

crook.

iny more.

Irving's Account of Hughes Hoax

Is Selling Slowly in New York

inprened"-bis account of his Howard Hughes autobiography

100x-has been in bookstores for two months. Its publisher

ays the response of too many people is: "Who really cares?

nock just before the author went to prison in August. So ar, by company count, about 300,000 copies have been sold.

mying it," said Joseph Lisa Grove's publicity agent. "Cliff

rving got a bad press. People don't like him. They think he's

ve got it. The subject is a dead issue... nobody's interested

ordered. Customers are not buying, he said, because "they just

ien't believe a word of what Irving says."

In a Greenwich Village bookstore, Robert Supree, the saperback manager, said he had sold a third of the 600 copies

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP) .- Clifford Irving's "What Really

Grove Press distributed 700,000 copies of the \$1.95 paperback

People have heard a lot about the book, but they're not

Sonny Cooper, a clerk at Brentano's on Fifth Avenue, said he store had ordered 1,000 copies and sold about 200.
"It's doing miserably and we have boxes and boxes of the sook just gathering dust," be said. "It's been a burden since

Fusion Method May Yield 'Clean' Energy demonstrate the - validity of the

However, others in the field doubt such an early "proof of principle." They believe that American devices, some of which should begin operation next year, are just as likely to achieve it. Blank Cartridge

"Proof of principle" would constitute producing miniature hy-drogen-bomb explosions comparable to a substantial fraction of the laser beam energy required to produce them, Such explosions, equivalent to perhaps 10 or 20 percent of the input energy. would be comparable to that of the blank cartridge in a starting

Fusion, the wedding of nuclei from two small atoms into a large one, normally takes place in

the core of a star. The reaction

Ex-GI Charged With Breach of Italian Security

BOLZANO, Italy, Oct. 22 (UPI), -A magistrate here has ordered a former U.S. Army captain to stand trial on charges of unlawfully possessing documents which could damage state secur-

The magistrate set no date for the trial of James W. Lieblang, 25, of Whitehorse, N. J., but court sources said they expected it to be held before the end of the year. Mr. Lieblang was arrested in.
August after Italian counteresplonage agents saw him near
a missile site. They said he was
carrying maps, sketches and photographs.

Mr. Lichlang, who now works for a West German sporting goods firm, told police he was not spying but pursuing a lifelong hobby of collecting maps and sketches.

The magistrate said Mr. Lieblang obtained information about Italian missile sites in a legal way when he was assigned to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization missile detachment earlier this year. But he said Mr. Lieblang endangered Italy's national security by putting the information in writing and keeping it after he left

releases even more energy than the fission, or splitting of large atoms in today's atomic-power

Fusion reactions are achieved in a hydrogen bomb as a result of the temperature and pressure provided by an atomic-bomb

For the past 20 years the chief effort toward controlled fusion has been to devise suitable magnetic "bottles." The role of such magnetic fields, or "bottles." is to confine the fuel in ionized form (A plasma) at the required extremes of temperature and density long enough for a substantial amount of fusion to occur. Progress has been steady, but

tantalizingly slow. Some physicists suspected that by heating deuterium extremely fast and to a very high temperature, using a brief and intense laser pulse, fusion might occur without the need for magnetic bottles. The challenge was to do the heating so rapidly that fusion would occur before heat blew the

target material apart.

In 1968, this effect was demonstrated at the Lebedev Institute by the group under Nikolai G. Basov, who had shared a Nobel Prize for his role in developing the first lasers.

well as heating it.

From computer calculations it that fusion may be achieved on a break-even scale (generating as much energy as is needed for the process) with energies of a few thousand joules converging on a pellet in less than one-billionth of a second.

roughly equal to three quarters of a foot-pound or the amount of chergy needed to raise one pound one foot against the force of gravity. In the kitchen it takes about one million joules to bail a pint of water.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct.

TRANSLATIONS

Effect . Demenstrated

The new approach is believed to reduce the energy requirement at least 1,000-fold by imploding the fuel to extreme density, as

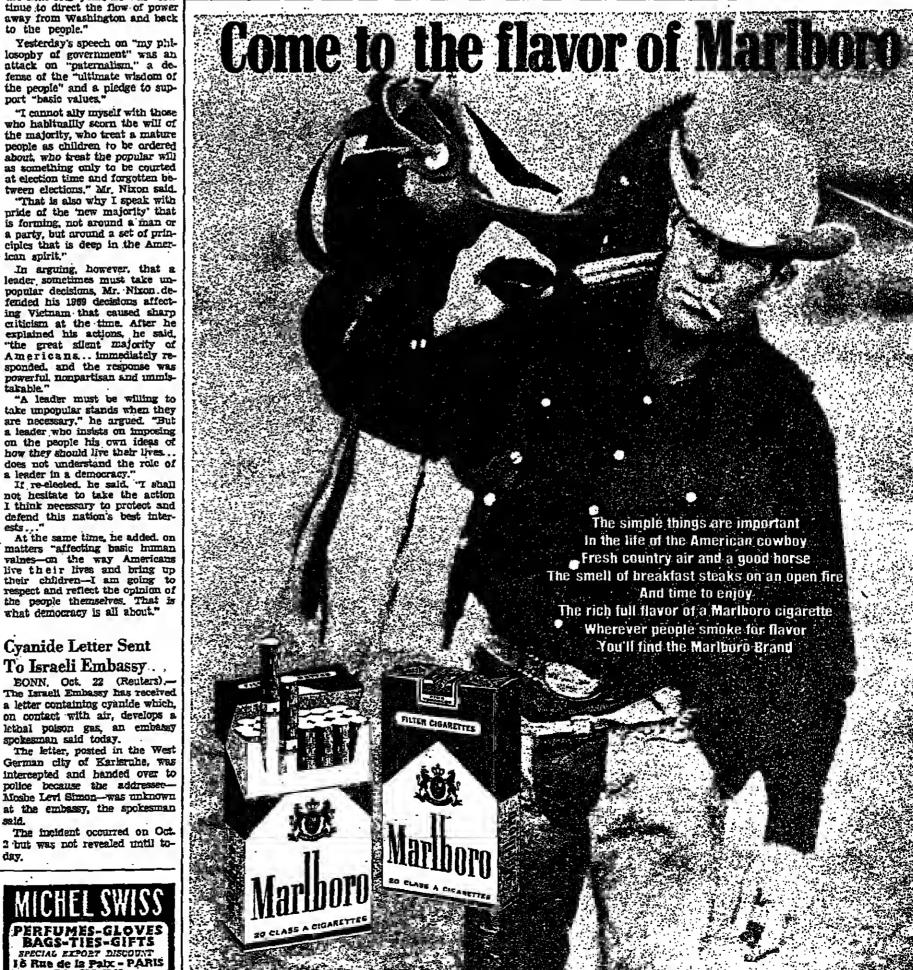
A joule is a unit of energy

The computer simulations, done largely at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., extend experimental findings into a remote and exotio realm of physics where, it is suspected, predictions are unreliable. Hence, despite an undercurrent of excitement, many workers in the field warn against over-op-

Security Council Seats

22 (AP).-Peru, Indonesia, Austria, Australia and Kenya were elected Friday to two-year terms on the Security Council begin-ning Jan. 1. 1973. The terms expiring Dec. 21 are those of Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Somalia. The permanent members, the United States, Sovict Union, China, Britain and France have the veto power.

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Harlow Shapley, 86, a renowned astronomer, died Friday in a nurs-

In his first half-century of life,

Harlow Shapley's accomplish-

ments as scientist, educator, ad-

ministrator and author establish-

ed him as an astronomer whe,

according to colleagues, was "of

Then, from a brilliant man de-

When the atomic bomb gave

proof that mankind had the

means te destroy itself, the Har-

vard astronomer and professor

ehifted his attention from distant

galaxies to doing battle against

ultranationalism, greed, hunger,

He espeused unpopular causes

he believed to be right; he con-

demned the celd war that had

just broken out in the late 1940s,

He censidered his fight against what he termed the Red-burt-

ers" of the ferties and fifties te

be one of his most eignificant contributions outside of astron-

His support for friendship with

the Soviet Union, which then was

consolidating its bold on Eastern

Europe and threatening further

expansion, made Mr. Shapley an

easy target for vitriolic anti-Com-

He crossed swords with the

House Committee on Un-Ameri-

can Activities and later with the

since-deceased Sen. Joseph R.

Wally F Findiay

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pride and prejudice on earth.

urging coexistence instead.

voted to science, he became a bril-

liant scientist devoted to man.

ing home in Boulder, Colo.

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th 1/2 bottle



Obituaries

Dr. Harlow Shapley

McCarthy. Rep. John E. Rankin,

then chairman of the House com-

mittee, threatened contempt-of-

Congress charges, but nothing

came of it. And a Senate subcom-mittee exonerated the astronomer

of "the doubtful loyalty" tag that

Sen. McCarthy tried to sffix.

Although reluctant to take

credit for advances in astronomi-

cal research because, he said, his efforts were only a small part of

the picture, Mr. Shapley fashion-

ed a new yardstick to measuro

With the light-year yardstick,

based on his study of the pulsa-

tion in the luminosity of the vari-

able stars, Mr. Shapley measured the visible universe and found it

1,000 times larger than had been

He measured the diameter of

the Milky Way (100,000 light

years), and he discovered that the

sun and its planets were not, as

scientists then believed, in the

These findings not only were of immense scientific value, but also held import for religious thought

and philosophy. By enlarging man's concept of the physical universe and placing him on a

small planet orbiting a medest-

sized sun which was only ouc of millions in the Milky Way—that galaxy being one of billions in

star-populated space - Mr. Sha-

pley diminished the stature of

The concept, was not generally accepted by scientists until the

1920s. It was, Mr. Shapley wrote,

"perhaps the most eye-opening

revelation" of the prebings with

the improved telescopes, cameras

and photoelectric photometers.

center of the galaxy.

man in the cosmos.

Humming electronic accuracy

thought

of our superiority." Mr. Shapley was born in Nashville, Mo. He received his BA in 1910 from the University of Missourl and his MA the next year. Photographs he had taken of eclipsing variable stars won him a Princeton Observatory fellow-ship in 1913. Within a year he had completed requirements for

his PhD from Princeton. Mr. Shapley then went to the Mount Wilson. Observatory in California, where as a staff astronomer for the next seven years be devoted himself to the study of cepheid variables, stars whose light pulsations cannot be attributed to eclipses.

In 1921, at the age of 36, Mr. Shapley succeeded the late Edward Charles Pickering as director of the Harvard College Observatory and as Harvard's Paine professor of practical astronomy. He retired from Harvard in 1956.

At Harvard, ha directed the use of as many as 25 big telescopes in Massachusetts, Colorado, New Mexico, South Africa and temporary stations where special visibility conditions warranted an expedition.

Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke BOSTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).-Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke, 84, who for 43 years was a prominent medical educator and researcher, whose investigations helped lead to the artificial synthesis of vitamin B-1

in 1936, died here yesterday. From 1928 to 1956, Dr. Clarke was a professor of biochemistry at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1956 to 1964 he was a guest lecturer at Yale University and from 1965 until his retirement last year ha was a guest researcher at Chil-dren's Hospital here. His home was in nearby Combridge, Mass.

Said bin Taimur

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Said bin Talmur, 62, who ruled the Sultanate of Musest and Oman for 88 years and resisted the tide ef change sweeping the Arabian Peninsula, died here Friday of a heart attack

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the former sultan died in his suite at the Dorchester Hetel. He had lived there since he was ousted by his son, Qabus bin Said, in a coup on July 23, 1970. The country, situated in the southeastern part of the pen-

insula, is now known as Oman. The former sultan will be buri-ed in Britain. Reports from Oman's capital, Muscat, said there will be no official mourning there. Said bin Taimur was 13th of his dynasty and one of the last of the Arabian Peninsula's feudal leaders. Under his rule, life in the sultanate was not much different from what it had been in the 15th century. Islamic laws were rigidly enforced. There was no music, no dancing, no cinema, Women were heavily veiled. Electricity and running water were practically unknown. It was for-bidden to go out at night after cannons fired and the town gates

Norman E. Taney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP), -Norman E. Taney, 50, an internationally known expert in coastal engineering and oceanography, who was founder and presideot of Geonautec, Inc., a geological nautical engineering firm, died Thursday of lung cancer at the Veterans Administration hospital. Mr. Tancy traveled extensively as a consultant in Europe and in the Mideast, often errying as a witness in shoreline litigation.

\$3.5 Million Set As Damages in

Speck's Murders CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (UPI).-A judge has awarded \$3.5 million in damages to the lone survivor and the families of the victims of Richard Speck's 1966

massacre of eight student nurses. Mrs. Corazon Amuroa Atienza, s Filipino, who escaped the slaughter by rolling under a bed, was awarded \$1.5 million. The families of the eight killed were

awarded \$250,000 each. Casimir R. Wachowski, Mrs. Atlenza's attorney, conceded !!.
was not likely the money ever would be received because Speck is in prison. But he said Speck has taken up art work and "may write a book which may be mado into a movie and make him a lot of money."

Mr. Wachowski said Speck
bas sold some of his art for

more than \$200 a picture. "It certainly seems to us we must prevent this monster from coming into any money in the future," Mr. Wachowski said.

Snow and Cold Plague Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (AP),—Snow-falls and subzero temperatures over the weekend led to the closure of roads, traffic snarls and numerous collisions in several parts of Austria, particularly in the mountainous west where

motorists lacked winter tires or chains. According to the automobile club, at least 80 centimeters of snow dumped on some mountain roads in Vorariberg and Tyrol Provinces. At Mount Gross-glockner, on the high Alpine road linking Carinthia and Salzburg Provinces, temperatures dropped to an unusual minus 13



SQUIRREL'S SNACK-When cold weather hit New York City ahead of time this year, our little friend had to hastily adapt to the situation. Top, digging out food from warm weather hiding place, and, bottom, emerging with one of precions acorns, to deposit it in a new, more cold-resistant hiding place.



U.S.-Indian Relations Frozen, Korean Talks Rift on Bangladesh Unhealed Scheduled on

By Sydney H. Schanberg

and key state government offi-

cials of her New Congress party

have been accusing the U.S. Cen-tral Intelligence Agency of

stirring trouble against the Gau-

believes this, because the out-

breaks clearly have been the

result of real grievances. It is im-

possible to measure the effect of

the CIA-conspiracy charges on the illiterate masses, but educat-

ed Indians tend to ridicule the

Vessel Returns

To France With

Chilean Copper

Kennecott Cepper Corp.

India, Pakistan

Deadlocked on

Kashmir Line

could be resumed.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (Reutere). A series of talks between senior

military commanders of India

ing these out on maps. The op-

led to speculation even in offi-cial circles here that the two

countries were close to agreement

on the trues line after more than

two months' negotiations.
The delay in delineation is hold-

ing up the agreed troop with-drawa's from occupied ground

clsewhere along the Indo-Pakistan

LE HAVRE, Oct. 23 (AP).-A

Some leading newspapers have

However, no informed Indian

dhi government all over India.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (NYT).- tember, Mrs. Gandhi, her cabinet The scured relationship between the United States and India remains unrelieved by any effort to improve things and there are, in fact, signs that the alienation has become deeper and

more frozen, Last year, when the Nixon administration was "tilting" to Pakistan during the Pakistan repression of what is now Bongladesh and during the Indian-Pakistani war tint followed, Pakistani American diplomats in New Delhi were saying that U.S.-Indian relations had hit rock

bottom Now, 10 months after the war, though anti-American public demonstrations here have become less virulent, it appears that reja-tions have deteriorated even further.

There are many negative signs: When the war broke out, the United States balted development aid to both India and Pakistanin India's case, \$87.6 million in aid siready contracted for on the grounds that development could not proceed in the face of the bostilities. Development pro-grams have, of course been resumed, but the aid to India has not been resumed. Oo the other hand, Washington has granted about \$100 million in loans and debt relief to Pakistan since the

war in December.

The aid mission at the U.S. Embasay here is being reduced in personnel from more than 100 Americans to a skeleton staff of 30 or perhaps fewer.

• The Indian government has blocked visas for several hundred American scholars, including Fullbright scholars. The govern-ment took that step even though it was aware that the stanchest support for India in the United States was from the academic community.

• The government is investigating charges of misuse by the American Embassy of rupee funds acquired through the sale of Public-Law-480 surplus wheat to India Public Law 480 provides for the sale abroad of agricultural surpluses and says that the proceeds be used for specified government projects in the country receiving the surplus.

• Prime Minister Indira Gan-

dhi and other top Indian officials have stepped up criticism of American policy in Victuan.

The U.S. Embassy has been without an ambassador since July. when Kenneth B. Keating resign ed after three years, though President Nixon has recently appointed new ambassadors to other on new ambies of the countries, including neighboring Srl Lanke (formerly Caylon,) without waiting for the outcome of the American elections.

Officials of India and the United States agree that it would take a major move, such as a commitment to a fresh and serious dialogue, to get relations back on

a positive course.

"All I want," an American Embasey official said the other day, is for both sides to come together and recognize their honest, basic differences, and then go on and build from there." But he acknowledged ruefully that there had been no movement in that direction by either side. Since the latter part of Sep-

7 Die on Autobahn

SIEGBURG, West Germany, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Seven people died yesterday and several others were injured when an automobile crashed through the center barrier of the Cologne-Frankfurt autobahn at Siegburg and collided head-on with two other cars in the epposite lane police said.

Nov. 2 and 30

By Richard Halloran SEOUL. South Hores, Oct. 22 (NYT) .- South Korea and North Korea will hold further political discussions next month toward negotiating a peaceful reunification of this divided land.

A South Korean government spokesman said here today that the second meeting of the political coordinating committee set up by the two Koreas was scheduled for Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, Nov. 2 and a third in Seoul on Nov. 30. A simultaneous announcement was being made in Pyongyang, he said.

called on Mrs. Gandhi either to name the CIA agitators and throw them out of the country, or to stop repeating the charges. The first meeting, on Oct. 12, was held in Panmunjom, the site of the truce talks that have continued since the end of the Korean war in 1953.

The South Korean spokesman said that the Nov. 2 conference would take up problems related to improving relations between the South and North and to the organization of the committee. He had no further details nor Panama-registered freighter arany on the agenda for the third rived here from Rotterdam today

Other Talks in Progress

with 1.350 tons of Chilean conpar, which may be selzed at The coordinating committee is the request of the U.S. Braden one of two key channels of communication between the Koreas. The copper, bought by two French firms, was first ordered The other, the Red Cross talks on the reuniting of divided fami-lies, is scheduled to continue in seized by a court ruling here at Pyongyang Tuesday and in Seoul on Nov. 22. the request of the American firm. The company contended that it

was not properly indemnified by South Korean officials said that Chile for the seizure of its copthe increasing tempo of the ne-gotiations with the North was the per mines in July, 1971. But the state-owned Corporation del reason for the timing of martial Cobre of Chile asked the French law imposed last Tussday night, President Chung Hee Park also suspended part of the constitujustice to remove the seizure order and an appeals court here decided on Oct. 19 to withhold suspended the National As-sembly, forbade all political ac-tivity, imposed cenegratip on the press and closed the universities. its ruling.

Meanwhile, the Communist-led CGT union of longsheremen in this Atlantic port voted to handle President Park said that this was a prelude to political reforms needed to present a united front to the North in the Red Gross and political negotiations. the copper aboard the freighter Birte Oldenderff. The vote reversed a previous decision not to unload the cargo. The dockers said that their

boycott was intended to alert Would Prolong Tenure public opinion, but it now ap-But it was also clear that the peared that refusing to unload the copper might interfere with the Chilean government's inter-ests. The unloading could start early tomorrow. political reforms would prolong his tenure in office. A constitutional revision allowing Mr. Park to be alected to two more terms Dutch dock workers also had refused to unload the freight. of six years each, instead of the present four-year term, was sched-uled to be announced next week, 'affirmed" by a referendum within a month, and effected in a presi-dential election in early December.

New details were made available by South Korean sources today. They said that elections for a new National Assembly would be held in February and that the lawmakers six-year terms would begin next spring at the time of Mr. Park's macguration.

and Pakisten on the demarcation Thus, there was the prospect of a truce line in Kashmir has ended in deadlock, the Indian that Mr. Park, who came to power in a military coup in 1961, would be in power until 1985, when he Defense Ministry announced towill be 68 years old, in effect, for It said fresh difficulties had cropped up at the talks at the the rest of his political life.

Critics of President Park said Indian border post of Suchetgarh they feared that his plan to today and that these would have to be sorted out-apparently at a etrengthen his power might backfire and hinder the negotiations with the North. The critics, who higher level-before discussions said that they could not speak publicly because of the martial law, argued that if South Korean The deadlock comes only four days after an Indian Defense Ministry statement that some decisions on the line had been strength became clear to Premier taken and surveyors were mark-Kim Il Sung of North Kores, Mr. Kim might break off the timistic note of the statement had

Shah Back From Russia

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP),-The Shah and Empress Farah returned yesterday from their official visit to the Soviet Union as guests of the presidium of the Supreme Seviet and the gov-

IRA Wings Reportedly Units To Face Protestants' Threat

two fouding wings of the Irish Republican Army united today in a "defense pact" to project Roman Catholics against electto-kill threats by militant Prot-

estants, IRA sources said. Belfast Catholics, meanwhile, held a "festivel of the oppressed" demonstration to show continued defiance to British direct rule and the British Army,

IRA sources said the decision to reunity resulted from a state-ment Thursday by Protestant extremist leader William Craig. "prepared to come out and shoot to kill" to keep Northern Ireland

The IRA wants to unite the province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.
Sources said the IRA's militant Provisional and Marxist Official wings "have formed a defense water that the province of the company of the company of the catholic provinces will be a company of the catholic provinces will be company to the catholic provinces will be catholic provinces with the provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces with the provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces with the provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces with the provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic provinces will be catholic pro

pact and their volunteers will fight side by side if attacked." They said officials of the two wings agreed to set up a fourman coordinating committee to organize defense operations in Beliast Catholic areas. Other similar committees would attend to isolated Catholic communities in rural areas. Last week, hay barns on a number Catholic-pwn-

ed farms, were burned.

Militiaman Killed Gunnen killed a part-time soldier today, raking his car with shots in a highway ambush. The trooper, John Bell, was the 19th

member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the province's militia, to be killed in three years of sectarian violence. The slaying raised Ulster's death toll to 616 in that period, Mr. Bell was shet on a read near upper Lough Erne, on the border with the Irish Republic, as he drove to man a checkpoint with his brother, another member of the regiment.

Troops firing rubber bullets scattered mobs of rock-throwing Catholic youths in Belfast and Londonderry tonight and traded shots with gunmen in the water of the Belfast clash. As the youths fled the rubber-bullet fusillades in the New Lodge Road area, two gunmen opened up with automatic fire on the soldiers, the army said. The troops returned fire but reported ne hits. There were no army casu-

alties Security sources reported today that an IRA man captured Fri-day night in a raid ,n a tavern in Londonderry was the guerril-las' top bomb expert in the city. Anthony (Dodo) Doherty, 20, was grabbed by a patrol with another suspected torrorist after an anonymous tip to army headquarters, the sources reported. In a statement resterday, Mr.

Craig claimed growing support today for his "shoot-to-kill" pledge both inside and outside the ranks of his immediate followers. "We have been getting a steady

stream of support messages," the former home affairs minister told newsmen before leaving for a weekend holiday, "They come not enly from logalists but from others outside their ranks-including businessmen."

Lynch, Heath Confer

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters);— Prime Ministers Edward Heath of Britain and Jack Lynch of Ireland discussed the Northern Ire-land crisis for 45 minutes here yesterday and the Irish leader ex-

2 Presidents Meet

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (Reuters). —Austrian President Franz Jonas today met Hungarian President Pal Losoncel for informal talks regarded as an important step Austro-Hungarian relations, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported. The two presidents started their meeting at the Hungarian border town of Sopron and then travelled together to the Austrian town of Eisen-stadt where the talks were con-

pressed his deep anxiety at events in the province. Mr. Lynch also impressed Mr. Heath the need for fou cornered talks between Londs Dublin and leaders of the Pr testant majority and Cathominority in Northern Ireland, T-

Irish prime minuster said political initiative leading to se talks was increasingly urgent, Irish delegation statement said Their hastily arranged meet: came at the close of the Commo

Dockers Ban Iceland Ship From Britair

LONDON, Oct. 32 (Reuters British dockers announced a tionwide ban last night on handling of cargoes, includ fish, to and from iceland.

A spokesman for the Trans and General Workers Union the ban had been imposed cause of the cootinued ham ment of British fishing ves inside the 50-mile sea i claimed by Iceland. The spo man said the ban weuld conti until "the Icelandic governme gives us assurance that har ment will end end meaning

talks will take place." The Icelandic ship Lines: told by radie not to enter British port of Grinaby on : day, sailed on to Hamburg v its cargo of cod filiels, Icelai officials said.

The union said its ban we be a serious blow to Iceland's port trade since between 90 100 cargo vessels call at Bri ports each year with most of land's \$20 million worth of ports to Britain. But Icciand's ambassador

that the ban would have no mediate effect on his count economy. There are areas where the is a fish shortage and our a will be able to go elsewhere," said. In fact, he added, the

Britain, Neils Sigurdaon,

will hurt Britain mere than land in lost trade. He noted that most of Britis annual \$29 million worth of ports to Iceland orc carried

Icelandic freighters. The han followed a week ef creasing conflict over the 50-t fishing limits unilaterally impe by Iceland on Sept. 1. Bri trawlers, recognizing only former 13-mile limit, have c tinued to fish Icelandic con-

In one of several incidents week, the Icelandic gunboai Ar rammed and put a hele in 427-ton trawler Aldershot w trying to slash its trawl were The British union said it Wi ask the international trans-

workers' federation to extend

ban to ports in Europe, part larly West Germany. Amin, Nyerere

Fail to Confer MOGADISHU, Somatia, Oct (Routers).—President Julius N rere of Tanzania and Presic Idl Amin of Ugando did not m as expected, yesterday dur Somalia's anniversary cold tions although the two saw c other from opposite ends ef

ed Gen. Amin's government, wh came to power 21 mentlis ago a military coup against Mil Obote, a close friend and pe ical ally of the Tanzanian p ident.

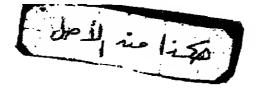
reviewing stand at a parade.

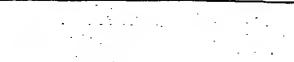
Dr. Nyerere has net recogn

A meeting had been expec last night but President Nyri and his delegation left Mo dishu in the afternoon. On rival home, he made ne str



ROMAN CAMPAIGN-Youth reading sign on tree 825 ing "This tree is dying of pollution." Similar signs appeared on other trees in Villa Borgheso as part of ecology campaign. Rome is one of the cities with least greenery per inhabitant in the world.







THE ANCIENT ART

OF CREATING FINE COGNAC

Family Tradition

) Sognac is a sleepy little town whose sole claim to a ice in history once was as the thplace of King François L

ft was, that is, until the winewers of the region began Affling their wine into brandy d selling it to the four corners the earth. Today the Cognaçais a to boast that the name of sir town is better known in s world than that of any other ench city except Paris.

put how its thin, acid wine was

risformed into the suave richon that is cognec is scarcely orphosis of the lowly caterpillar to a graceful butterfly. And ft me about quite accidentally. The making of wine at Cognac es back to Roman times but e Romans also introduced the traction of salt along the near-Atlantic coast by the simple editerranean method of evapation of seawater in the heat the sun, which cannot be done onomically further north.

This was the nearest source of pply for salt-poor northern Eupe and Britain in the Middle ges, and while their ships were ading sait, the traders acquired taste for the local wine. Thus ey took advantage of the oprtunity to sail up the Charente ger to pick up this other luxury intiainable at home—wine, even a rather poor wine of Cognac.

Changing Tastes

This happy state of affairs lastfor several centuries until 2 ries of circumstances made the me of Cognac less desirable. ranging tastes and the availslity of better wines combined th heavy import duties on wina volume drove the producers to ak ways of reducing its bulk id increasing its keeping power. The solution, with hindsight, ems obvious: distill the wine to brandy. The alchemists of Middle Ages had developed e art of distilling in their erch for an elixir of life (hence o French com-de-vie, water of from the Latin squa vites, bich still envives in Scandingian akvavit), drawing on the nowledge of the Arabs, who in any picked 14 up from the

the Cognac region until economic necessity made it imperative about 1600. Nor was early brandy the most palatable of drinks. . iqueurs, aweetened brandies womatized with spices and herbs, vers developed at least as much o hide the defects of poor dislilation as for any medicinal roperties they were claimed to

It was nevertheless to this dution that the winegrowers of ognac turned in their desperaon. In the language of their orthern clients they "burned" icir wine to produce what the lemish called brandewijn, and a their ubiquitous trading ships ssed into English as "brandy ine." later shortened simply to

This was the beginning of the coon stage for the wines of ignac. It took a long time to fine the first relatively crude andy into what we know today cognac. Trial and error and nstantly improved distilling ethods gradually brought people the realization that there was mething special about this parrular brandy abova all others.

The Rest Brandy

By the middle of the 18th cen-Fry connoisseurs in Britain, the riands and other parts of prope recognized cognac as the property and exports rose play. The French Revolution nd the Empire cut off the large 7 year, but no doubt the very ck of their favorite brandy mbined with Napoleon's welllown fondness for cognac, which Russia, made it a household rd synonymous with fine branand led to countless imitations lied cenze, koniak, or-why

Fortunately, all the imitations We now disappeared thanks to dernational agreement that real reach compac is inimitable and ust be protected as a unique extribution to civilized living in

But helpful as history may We been, it cannot be totally edited for the success of cognac is first of all the brandy itself, inherent quality, that is sponsible for it and then the

Fourteen years before Napoon's birth in 1769, an Irishman uned Richard Hennessy came to ognac to recuperate from ounds suffered at the Battle of intency, where he had served as captain in the Irish brigade of

o French army. The retired adventurer shipped few berrels of cognec to friends Present and by 1765 was in

was founded in the English name of his son Jacques as James Hennessy and Company, but the French Revolution and the wars of the Empire soon eliminated the British market, which then included Ireland.

Number One in America

It was a period of marking time hut at least it was possible to make an opening in the American market, from which Hennessy has never been dislodged (exeept during tha Prohibition years) and where the company is number one. But that is getting a little shead of the story.

When the French Revolution came along there was also the problem of Jacques Hennessy's nationality, for he was born in Flanders of Irish parents. That problem was later resolved when he was elected a deputy to the French parliament in 1824 and his French citizenship was thereby recognized.

Jacques's son Anguste continued the political activities of his father as deputy and later senator from his district, but together with his two brothers, James and Frederick, also ran the family company. Later Hennessys also held public office but the firm always remained a family affair.

Exports grew in about 1860, Hennessy first began doing its own bottling instead of shipping in barrels as had traditionally been the practice.

The management of the firm is still entirely in the hands of the Hennessy family who are understandably proud and solicitous of their product. As they like to say: "When your family name is on the outside of the bottle, you care about what's

Family Tradition

Choosing what goes inside the bottle is the hardest part of making a good cognac, but this, too, is a family tradition at Hennessy. Maurice Fillioux, as Head Taster, has this demanding job, as have five generations of Fillioux before him. And he is training a nephew to follow him one day.

Maurice Fillioux tastes con-

stantly, now a sample brought in

by one of the small distillers Hennessy buys from, now an ancient cognac from the "paradise," the company's reserve of old eognacs. Hennessy has the largest reserves of old (and new) cognac in the world and they include 143-gallon tiercons Chogsheads) of 1830 and 1815 cognacs. The 1830 cognac is proof of yet another family tradition, for it was distilled and sold to Hennessy by the great-great-grandfather of Charles Yvon, who today still produces and sells cognac to Hen-

And this is the very essence of a great cognac firm. Every time Hennessy buys a barrel of new cognac, they are saluting the unborn generations who will eventually drink it when ft is good enough, and every time Maurice Fillioux feels a Hennessy blend could use a bit of that 1830 reserve cognac, he is shaking hands with an ancestor who bought it for Hennessy from the ancestor of a man be may have spoken to that morning.

Such continuity is rare anywhere, but to be so concentrated in one firm, one of the three largcognac firms, in an age when the byword is change, is somewhat miraculous in itself and may help explain the reputation Hennessy has made for itself in our depersonalized world.

Part of Hennessy's enormous cognac reserves—the world's largest—some of which is over a century-and-a-half old. A Rigorous Standard of Quality

other brandy is cognac. By French law and international nt, cognec may only be produced in a precisely delimited region around the town of Cognac, essentially the two departments of the Charente and the Charente-Maritime, which have a chalky soil that imparts its

Cognac is a brandy, but no

unique taste to cognac. Only certain grape varieties may be used to make the white wine which is distilled into cognac. Today the Saint-Emilion (which has nothing to do with the wine of that name), or Ugui-.Blanc, is the principal variety, covering 95 percent of the vineyard because of its high yield. The Folle Blanche, which used to be the main variety, and the Colombard make up the

No Limit to Yield

Contrary to other wine-producing areas with an oppellation contrôlée, there is no limit on the yield per acre because a thin, wine of only 7 to 8 percent alcohol by volume makes a better cognac than would a more sturdy wine. This also helps somewhat to make up for the enormous shrinking in acreage of vineyards that occurred after the onslaught of the phylloxera disease in the late 19th century.

The harvest usually begins fairly late, in October, and as soon as the wine has stopped fermenting the distilling begins. The majority of winegrowers are just that and deliver their wine to one of the distilleries of a large firm like Hennessy or to smaller distillers who may also be winegrowers. For that matter, Hennessy, too, owns vineyards.

Only one type of still is permitted—the old-fashioned pot still consisting of a large copper pot in which the wine is heated to above the temperature at which alcohol boils (173.5° F.) but below the boiling point of

The alcohol vapors carry other volatile substances with them

into the head of the still and down the "swan's neck" into the "serpentine," the condenser coil. where they are condensed by cold water and emerge at about 28 percent alcohol

The first distillation is called the brouldis, which then under-



Hennessy Bras d'Or

goes a second distillation, the bonne choujje, and comes out crystal clear at a fiery 70 per-cent alcohol (140 proof). Only the "beart" is retained as cognac. The first part, the "head", and the last part, the "tail," go back into the wine and the brouillis for further distillation because

they still retain undesirable

The "heart" is now raw cognac. ready for aging in the wood. But not just any wood will do. .Only oak from the nearby Limousin and the Tronçais forest in the department of the Allier may be The wood should come from trees at least 80 years old because the tannin of younger wood is too harsh. Furthermore. the cut wood must be weathered another four or five years before it is fit for use.

Hennessy make all their own barrels in their private cooperage. However, young barrels are only used for stocking young cognac, and the best aging takes place in old casks. Among the Hennessy blends, Bras d'Or is a particularly subtle gentle cognac which has only been aged in barrels which are themselves very ancient.

Young cognac is first aged for a year in new barrels and then transferred to old barrels for more gentle aging. The cognac gradually mellows, picking up tannin and color from the wood and losing alcohol and some water by evaporation through the

The evaporation can amount to as much as 3 percent a year and every year as much cognac as is annually consumed France disappears into the atmosphere above the town; leaving blackened walls and roofs behind ft. This characteristic appearance of cognac storage buildings is caused by a black Jungus that thrives on the alcohol fumes.

Unfortunately, there is nothing to be done about the loss because it is an integral part of the aging process. The cognac must mellow in contact with the air which is why the barrels are topped up only once a year, and then not

completely. When the cognac is five years testes it and decides whether it is excellent enough for further aging or is ready for immediate

The blending is an extra-ordinary art for not only must Hennessy produce a quality cognac but one which is the same year in and year out as their clients hava come to appreciate it. Hennessy's immense "new" reserves (cognac under 50 years

of age!) and large old reserves actually going back to Napoleon's time, which is a rare boast) of some 100,000 barrels, the biggest stock of cognac in the world. give the company a singular advantage in blending a fine product. But cognacs of different ages

are not all there is to the blending. There are seven subdivisions of the cognac area each of which

Four Best Areas Gronde Champagne has ele-

gance and bouquet but takes a long time to age, Petite Champagne also has much finesse but ages more rapidly, Borderies brings body to the blend and Fins Bots ages rapidly and offers its characteristic taste. It is in these four best areas of Cognac that Hennessy has its vineyards and buys its supplies from thousands of small farmers.

Thera are four qualities of

to drink but observing a few rules

will enhance that pleasure immensely. Two types of glass find favor among connoisseurs. Pro-

fessional cognac men use a tulip-

shaped glass with a long chimney

to concentrate the aroma before

The large balloon-shaped glass

is preferred by many other drinkers. Both permit swirling the cognec to release its aroms

but neither should ever be beated

abova a candla or any other

source of heat except your own

hand, Too much heat will destroy

the bouquet and cause too violent an evaporation of alcohol which

is quite volatile enough without

Projong the Pleasure

a shot at a time. It is far better

to prolong the pleasure by repeti-tion than by working your way through an inelegantly overfilled

Cognac is at its best after a

good meal when the coffee is

served and cigars are pass

around. This is the time for tha

rich subtlety of a fine Bras d'Or,

a V.S.O.P. (which stands for Very

Superior Old Pale), or best of all

an XO (Extra Old), the summit

of Hennessy's blending art, the cognac which draws most heavily

on the firm's "paradise" of an-

But there is no reason to scorn

a fine Bras Armé which gives a

far more accessible and repeatable

pleasure than X.O. depending as

it does on those priceless stocks

X.O. is well named and there

is nothing misleading about it as

there can be when the name of

Napoleon brandy does not mean

brandy from Napoleon's time, for

of aged cognac.

Never pour in more than about

it reaches the nose.

uniformly. Some of the older stocks go into Bras Armé, the first quality, but it is with the increasingly higher qualities V.S.O.P. Bras d'Or, and X.O., that the value of the ancient reserves becomes evident.

Before the comac can be bottled it must also be brought down to a uniform 80 proof by the addition of distilled water, for the younger cognacs in the blend may still be at 120 proof or more. After a period of rest to recover from, the handling involved in blending and reducing the proof, the cognec is bottled, labeled and shipped to any of 116 countries, for Hennessy exports 95 percent

of its production. Hennessy alone represents nearone-fifth of total cognac production and holds the lead in some 40 different markets. The United States is Hennessy's largest outlet, and the company holds first place there with about

50 percent of the market. From Santiago de Chile to San Francisco to Singapore people can enjoy the outstanding quality of a cognac that generations of Hennessys. Fillioux and Yvons have toiled to make possible. Perhaps this is the greatest miracle to emerge from the ecocon spun in desperation by the winegrowers of

Cognac and Connoisseur

Cognac is always a pleasure merely requires that such a drink but observing a few rules cognac be at least five years old.

the Greeks.

Cognac Recipes

Pour 3 parts Hennessy Cognac and 1 part sweet vermouth

French Coffee

Place a dessert spoon over a demi-tasse of hot black coffee. Place a cube of sugar in the spoon and add 1 oz. of Hennessy Cognac. Blaze the Cognae with a match . . . allow to burn nntil flame

How long can a cognac be aged? You will often hear it said that 40 years is optimal but that is only an average. Some cognacs will gain little by aging more than five years and yet Hennessy still has some 1830 and 1815 cognacs in the wood,

There are many other ways to

enjoy cognae than neat. It makes

a fine speritif or nightcap on the

rocks with plain water or soda

and it enters into many cocktails.

It also has many uses in cooking, in sauces, in flaming certain

dishes, but in all these cases it

is best to use a younger cognac

such as Bras Arme, which has

plenty of taste to do the trick,

while the great subtlety and finesse of older cognacs would

They were obviously of outstanding quality even when very young, but while the 1815 is near-ing the end of the line and will no doubt soon go into large glass demijohns as have a few even older vintages, the 1830 is still

Pretty Resistant

Does a cognac age in the bottle? No. Theoretically an 1800 cognac bottled in 1840 has the same age as a 1930 cognac bottled in 1970. and the "younger" one may well be better. Corks gradually deteriorate if they are not replaced at intervals and there can be other accidents of storage.

Cognac is pretty resistant and any storage place is good. It might not be wise, however, to keep it near a radiator. It does not have to be stored lying down as does wine.

Will it go bad once the bottle an emperor or king is evoked. A is open? Only after a long time, but it is certainly best to drink up an open bottle within a few weeks or months to enjoy it at



The alchemists of the Middle Ages had developed the art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence the French eau-de-vie, water of life, from the Latin aqua vitae, which still survives in Scandinavian akvavit), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from

The Manhattan

over eracked ice. Stir and strain into cocktall class Dosh of bitters optional Decorate

begins to fade, then pour con-tents into coffee. A perfect ending to a fine meal.

Steak Diane

4 Filets of sirioin steak salt 2 tbsps. butter

1/4 cup Hennessy Cognac

1/2 Cup dry vermouth tbsps. Worcestershire sauce l thsp. finely chopped chives. Have the steaks pounded very thin, but do not let the butcher

pot them through a tenderizing machine. Season them with salt and pepper. Melt botter in the pan of chafing dish, or in any shallow 12-inch pan, and when hot, add steaks. Cook for 2 minutes on each side. Flame with Cognac, add the vermooth, Worcestershire and chives and stir. Pour juices over steak and serve. Serves 4.

Strawberries Hennessy

Fill quart jar with whole strawberries, sprinkling sogar between layers (1/2 cup sugar to each quart of strawberries). Fill jar with Cognac, seal and keep in a cool, dark place for six months. Wonderful over vanilla ice cream.



Rising Prices Worry Voters

Inflation Is Top Issue in Germany

By John M. Goshko BONN (WP).—The cost of living

Chancelior Willy Brandt's most serious concern in his re-election

The foreign press may devote most of its campaign coverage to the debate about Bonn's relations with the Communist bloc. But the typical German voter seems far more worried about the price of his food, beer and cigarettes. It requires only a glance at the latest official statistics on West German inflation to see that this is potentially a very ominous problem for Mr. Brandt and his

For September, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 6.2 percent over September, 1971. The rate of inflation has now reached its highest point in the 23 years West Germany's postwar

Social Democratic party.

What's more, this has happened in a country where the

By Paul Hofmann

POME, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The

ecitorio Palace, a buge structure

motley history, snap to atten-

ion some 1,200 times on most

avs from October to July-every

ime one of the 530 Onorevoli, or

onorable members, enters or

aves the Chamber of Deputies.

Five blocks across downtown

ome, other soldiers render mili-

ary honors to the 322 senators

ben they attend sessions of the

pper house in the Palazzo Ma-

ama, a magnificent Renaissance

uilding named after a 16th-cen-

ıry tenant, Madama Margareta,

o illegitimate daughter of Em-

The sentries salute Giovanni

ronchi, the peppery 85-year-old

uscan who as president from

155 to 1962 is a senator for life,

ith the same flourish as for

iuseppa Mendola, a 26-year-old

ollege graduate and leader of the

ommunist women of Syracuse,

icily, who has been a deputy

oce the last parliamentary elec-

Mr. Gronchi, the Sicilian Com-

unist and the 950 other Onore-

ili constitute the political Es-

hlishment of a country of 54

illion people that, since Fascism

ll at the end of World War II,

is developed a parhamentary

stem quite distinct from Brit-

n's or France's, but surely no

Long-Winded

often long-winded-deputies

id senators are more envied for

e perquisites of their jobs and

eir presumed power to dispense

tronage than admired for prin-

The Chamber of Deputies and

nate go about their legislative

siness with maddening slow-

ss. For example, a bill on bow

ised by an international cansor-

ım to save Venice from sinking

riher has been stalled for 18

The Parliament lacks leader-

in and inspiring personalities

d decisions are often made in

tret deals between party lead-power brokers in big business

d big labor, as well as discreet

Yet even the extreme left and

e extreme right, except small

nges, profess to occept the rules

th all the cynical moneuvers in

corridors of the Palazzo Mon-

itorio and the Palazzo Madama

d the behind-the-scenes in-

the parliomentary gome. And

ican prelates.

spend a \$400-million loan

eror Charles V.

ons in May.

military sentries outside Mon-

voters otill retain terrified memories of how the runaway inflation of the 1920s wiped out the in West Germany has become life savings of millions of Ger-

> Because of these memories, the Germans have long regarded the maintenance of price and monetary stability as the most important function of government. Every West German election until now has turned largely on the question of which party the voters thought best able to safeguard

Whether this holds true in the current campaign is not so clear. About the only things that can be said with any certainty are that the election now seems too close to call and that perhaps as much as 20 percent of the voters are still undecided about how they will vote. The Social Democrats are run-

ning all out on Mr. Brandt's coattails in the hope that per-sonalities rather than issues will

Left and Right Accept Rules

The Parliamentary Game in Italy

terrorist networks, Italy is the

only nation in southern Europe

The Chamber and Senate are

the country's pillars. Many of

their traditions and practices can

be traced to the Parliament nf

Piedmont, the northern cradle of

Italian unification in the 19th

tatorships," the leading statesman

of the Turin Assembly, Cavour, wrote 112 years ago. "I believe

that one can do many things with

a parliament that would be im-

possible to ar, absolute power. The

parliamentary road is longer, but

Italy after Fascism has not yet

produced another Cavour. Most

members of Parliament are undis-

tinguished, and only the names

of a handful are household words.

Parliament in up to three consti-

tuencies, which are often far

distant from one another, such as

Milan, Rome and Palermo, If they

are elected in all three, they pick

one, maybe Rome, and leave the

two other seats for some lesser-

known candidate on their ticket.

oval metal badge entitling them

to free railroad rides. They have

also mail privileges, often get free

tickets to movies and soccer games

and are paid an average of \$1,300

However, the 249 Communist

treasury.

deputies and senators turn over

about half of their parliamentary

Other political groups also tax

the salaries of representatives in

both chambers in various woys,

though none so beavily as the

deputies and senators follow

strictly the orders of their parties' floor whips when they

vote. There are only a few

mayericks in Parliament-includ-

ing seven lifetime senators-and

even fewer members who, though

belonging to a party, openly dare

Much legislative work is done

in committees, which discuss and vote on bills, and are little

publicized. Ideological adversaries,

mostly Communists and Roman

Catholics, often work harmoniously in the committees.

The Parliament frequently re-

sembles a voting machine, func-

tioning according to commands

from the headquarters of the

eight major parties represented in it. They are, from left to

right, the Communists, Socialists,

Social Democrats, Republicans,

The overwhelming majority of

to the party's

Communist party does.

a month after taxes.

The oratory in the legislature salaries as "voluntary" contribu-

National legislators carry an

Prominent politicians run for

"I have no confidence in dic-

with a functioning democracy.

But the Social Democrats are also aware that issues cannot be ignored. They know too that when it comes down to specifics, the issue that counts most is not foreign policy, where Mr. Brandt's major successes lie, but the future direction of the economy.

An important public npinion poll released recently made it clear that the voters haven't forgotten the 20 years of economic prosperity enjoyed by West Germany under past Christian Democratic governments. Asked to name the party they consider best able to achieve price stability, the poll respon-dents chose the Christian Demo-

crats over the Social Democrats

by 41 percent to 19 percent. This means that the Social Democrats also must count on an effective campaign performance by Helmut Schmidt, who took over last summer as Mr. Brandt's minister of finance and economics. It is Mr. Schmidt, even more than the chancellor, who bears the main burden of pre-

strongest political movement),

The parliamentary arm of Neo-

Fascism calls itself the Italian

Social Movement. It disclaims any

ties with the far-rightist groups

that act outside Parliament, often

illegally, and is about to absorb

the dwindling Monarchist party

into a National Right Wing, a

There are also a few small

groups, such the South Tyrolean

People's party, which bas three

deputies and two senators and

represents the German-speaking

people in the country's northern-

Real Drama

Neo-Fascist and leftist law-

makers occasionally come to

blows on the floors of the

Chamber of Deputies and Senate,

and the burly sergeants at arms.

wbo wear gilt chains over their

frock coats, are hard put to

restore order. But real parlia-

mentary drama usually comes in

subtler ways through what is

Snipers are deputies or sen-

ators who vote against their

own party's instructions in secret

ballots. A secret vote must be

beld, instead of a show of hands.

if at least 20 members request it.

Occasions for maneuvers are there-

the years into an art form in

which the Christian Democrats

excel. The party has been in

years, and its 266 deputies and

127 senators are currently split

into nine factions with many

For many years, governments

have usually been built on coali-

tions between the Christian Dem-

ocrats and smaller parties on its left and right, with Communists

and Neo-Fascists always barred

the government at all times

needs the confidence of both

houses. A premier may theoret-

ically have a safe majority in

both houses, but snipers never-

theless often make life difficult

Premier Giulio Andreotti, wbo

heads the 34th cabinet since the

fall of Fascism, is having his

share of trouble with Christian

Democratic snipers. The unpre-dictability of secret votes is a

major reason why Italian gov-

ernments are so unstable and

last only an average nine months.

although every premier since 1945

has been a Christian Democrat.

Under the constitution of 1947.

Sniping has been refined over

spring as aword

fore plentiful.

aubdivisions.

new label for Neo-Fascism.

most region.

Liberals. Monarchists and Neo-

venting disquiet over inflation from becoming the issue that defeats the Social Democrats. So far, be and Mr. Brandt have emphasized a two-pronged defense of the government's per-formance regarding the economy. Its main feature is the contention that a resort to the inflationcombating austerity advocated by Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic leader, would lead to a big jump in unemployment.

Job Loss Seen

In a clear-cut appeal to the fear of workers, Mr. Schmidt has hammered repeatedly at the argument that a 5 percent inflation rate is preferable to 5 percent unemployment.

At the same time Mr Schmidt and Mr. Brandt charge that West Germany's inflation is not "homemade" but "imported." By this, they mean that it is related to inflation in other countries of Western Europe that provide Wes: Germany with much of its

This has enabled Mr. Brandt to contend that the problem cannot be tackled successfully by unilateral austerity at home. And he scored some possibly effective campaign points last week at the West European summit meeting by getting Bonn's Common Market partners to agree that a joint multinational attack on inflation is required. Mr. Schmidt also has broaden-

ed the theme by seeking, for the first time, to attribute part of Germany's inflation to the Vietnam war. At the recent Social Democratic party congress, he said flatly:

'The ballooning of money and credit sums in the entire world is a consequence of the Vietnam war . . . The world currency system has been destroyed by the Vietnam war."

On the other side, Mr. Barzel and his chief campaign spokesman on the economy, Franz-Josef Strauss, reply that the govern-ment is trying to divert attention frem its own excessive spending by shifting the blame to West Germany's allies.

Mr. Barzel and Mr. Strauss also

hove a potentially powerful ally in Karl Schiller, once Mr. Brandt's brilliant but autocratic economics minister, who quit the govern-ment last summer after a dispute about spending policy. Mr. Schiller accused Mr. Schmidt of "demagogically downplaying the inflation threat"and he now is all but openly campaigning for the Christian Democrats. Neutral observers of the debate

generally seem to agree that the opposition has most of the logic on its side and is justified in tabbing government spending as the major source of current in-

More Effective But, while there seems to be

relative agreement among the economists that Mr. Brandt is vulnerable to attack, most political observers think that Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt so far have been the most effective in presenting their case, however weak it might be. As one foreign political expert says: "The important thing is how

successful you are in simplifying complicated economic issues and making your explanations sound convincing to the lay voter. So far, the speeches by Brandt and Schmidt have sounded very good, while Barzel and Strauss have come off sounding overly partisan and shrill. "Still," he continues, "the fact

remains that people are worried by inflation. With an effective campaign, this could still be Brandt's Achilles heel, After all, if you take people looking for someone to blame, you should be able to convince a lot of them that it's the fault of the government in power and that Schiller's



President Salvador Allende in Santiago on Saturday.

U.S. Expects Allende To Ride Out Crisis

By Benjamin Welles WASHINGTON (NYT).-Ad- -it now has assumed direct re-

ministration circles expect the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende Gossens to ride out the current wave of strikes now spreading in Chile. The Chilean Army of 28,000 men, headed by Gen, Carlos Prats Gonzalez, is regarded bere as the key to President Allende'e continuing hold on power—despite widespread, and even mounting

industrial disturbances. Gen. Prats and his zenior colleagues are viewed here as career officers who, while personally conservative and in no way sympathetic to Marxism, intend to keep the army neutral in the current emergency. Their etand is backed by the Carabineros, a pare-military constabulary force

of similar size. The Chilean Army leaders are reported, by sources familiar with developments in Chile, to consider the army the guarantor of the Chilean Constitution, Thus, sources here say. Gen. Prats and his colleagues will continue backing the Allende regime untiland unless-it violates the constitution. This it has not

The current wave of strikesinvolving widespread elements of Chile's transport industry, doctors, dentists, bank employees, engineers, gas workers and students -ls seen bere as a move by Chile's "private sector" to provoke public unrest.

By these tactics, experts here believe, the Chilean private sector hopes to prevoke a harsh government reaction and thus enlist army support against the regime.

Provocation?

Mr. Allende is also reported here to be reining back the extreme leftist groups in his governing coalition—such as the Revolutionary Left Movement and the Socialists—who see the strikes as deliberate "provocation" from the right and want to crush it violently. Both the Revolutionary Left Movement and the Partido Socialista are said here to have imported weapons from Cubs to arm many para-military groups of 40 to 50 men each.

By contrast, the Chilean Communists, who still maintain close contacts with Moscow, reportedly have tightened recurity around their offices and installations but have not armed any private groups. The Chilean Communists are reported, moreover, to be urging President Allende to avoid violence and concentrate instead on consolidating the gains to date of his revolutionary program. So far the army's cooperation in helping maintain public order sponsibility for law and order in 20 of the country'e 25 provinces -has been criticized in anti-Marxist circles and characterized as direct support of the regime. Nonetheless, according to responsible informants here. Gen. Prats and other army leaders are aware of the maneuver to involve them and are determined not to be involved. They are reportedly warning

both the strikers and the govern-ment itself that violence must be avoided and concessions made to lower public tempers and avert bloodsbed. President Allende is reported to

be heeding the army's warnings. He has used army units to force open food stores and pharmacies closed by strikes and has sent policemen to keep them open. At the same time he is reported to be making wage and other economic concessions to privatelyowned enterprises that feel menaced by the threat of a govcrament take-over.

Lukewarm

One development that has particularly attracted the attention of administration officials has been the lukewarm support given the strikers by Chile's major opposition parties. "The strikers are essentially the

clients of there parties but they're way out ahead of their parties," sald one qualified informant, "The most likely explanation is

that the Christian Democrats and the National party, the main opposition groups, know the army'e resistance to being used. They're concentrating instead on the coming elections. Next March, national elections

will be held to fill 150 seats in the Chilean lower house and half the 50 seats in the Senate. At present the opposition groups con-trol about 60 percent of the legislature.

"If there were an election in Chile right now," said a key in-formant, "Allende's government would keep about 40 percent of the popular vote."

This estimate of continuing sizable support for President Allende is thought here to explain both the reluctance of the opposition parties to force the challenge now. and the virtual absence of eerious violence during the strikes. A few rail lines have been sabotaged, but reports of two deaths during the demonstrations remain unconfirmed. Nonetheless there is widespread

agreement here that Chile's economy is steadily deteriorating and that social and economic tensions are building up.

92d Congress: 'Do-Something' Or 'Do-Nothing'?

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT). -The Democratic-controlled Congress, which adjourned last week, never quite found its place in history as it alternated between confrontation and docility, between cooperation with and de-tiance of a Republican President.

Throughout its nearly two years the 92d Congress found it-self periodically caught between conflicting ambitions of self-assertion and political pressures ap-plied by a President who was able to maneuver Congress without ever frontally challenging it. (From one side, the Congress-

in particular the Senate driven by a desire to challenge the expanding powers of the President, from his war powers to his authority to dictate domestic spending. The desire was never quite fulfilled, but in this nascent movement to reasert congressional checks on the powers of the presidency, the 93d Congress may yet find n place in From the other side, however,

Congress found itself increasingoutmaneuvered legislatively and politically by a President who was usually able to prescribe the issues—such as school busing -or able to defuse the issuessuch as the domestic economyadvanced by the Democratic leadership in Congress. At the same time the Prest-

dent maintained an outward nir of cooperation with the Congress, never frontally criticizing it as, for instance, President Harry Tru-man did with the Republicancontrolled 80th Congress.

Vcto Is Cited Congress's political and consti-

tutional dilemma was best IIlustrated by the closing, climactic battle over a spending ceiling requested by President Nixon and water pollution bill vetoed by the President. The spending ceiling was de-

feated by the Senate, partly for political reosons. Among the liberals, as well as the educational and health lobbles, there was a fear that the President would use his bodget-cutting authority under the proposed spending ceiling to eliminate programs approved by Democratic Congresses and administrations. The primary factor, however,

was a concern among a broad coalition of conservatives, liberals and moderates in the Senate that the socnding ceiling would abrogate Congress's constitutional control over the pursestrings. Mr. Nixon then turned this con-

stitutional act of deflance into a political issue as he coupled defeat of his spending ceiling with a veto of a \$24-billion water pollution bill that he called another example of reckless congressional spending that could lead only to greater inflation and higher taxes.

Congress overrode the veto, as the White House had fully expected and perhaps wanted. But between the veto and the abortive spending celling request, the President; as Democrats ruefully acknowledged, succeeded in shifting some of the political onus onto a Democratic Congress as the spendthrifts who were contributing to inflation and higher

In the process, congressional Republican leaders who had argued against a veto almost gleefully and admiringly noted that the President bad succeeded in obscuring the fact that a Republican administration had run up a deficit of more than \$100 bil-lion in four years in office. In terms of legislation, the record of the 92d Congress varied largely with political perspective.

To Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, the legislative record was "blotched by failure after failure" in its refusal to follow the proposals of a "reform President."

But to Speaker Carl Albert, II was a "do-something Congress" that "did not walt to be led but which responded on its own to the urgent needs of the American people . . . despite the fort that the administration systematically turned its back on its own legis lotive proposals."

The legislotiro record appear

ed to be a standoff between Con gress and the administration. O 218 proposed measures that Mr Nixon sent to Congress in the last session, it enacted 141-4percent support for the presidential legislative program.

When it came to asserting legis'ative initiative. Congress fre quently stumbled, sometimes be cause of its internal dissensions sometimes because the congres sional proposals run into admin istration opposition. Among the significant legislation not eracted and put over to the new Congress comprehensive housing establishment of e consumer pro tection seency, no-fault automobile insurance, minimum-wage increases, pension reform and comprehensive health insurance

Of the major measures actively pushed by the administration, few were blocked by Congress although they were frequently modified. Major Achievement

In one of its major achieve-

ments, Congress enacted the revenue-shuring plan with states and cities that President Nixon made the keystone of his "neg American revolution" designed to return power "to the people." But two other "reforms" that were part of the President's "revolution" floundered in Congress: his welfare reform proposal to provide a guaranteed annual income to poor families and his reorganization proposal to consolidate seven executive departments into four.

Throughout the session, the President had a running balle with the Senate over his Vict-nam war policies. It was a bar-tic, however, that the President was always able to win by turning for eupport to the House, where o rising anti-war sentiment among the Democrats was kept in chick by the leadershio's conviction that Congress should defer to and support the President on foreign

McGovern to Be A Bigger Loser. Goldwater Says DALLAS, Oct. 22 |API-

Sen. Barry Geldwater, who lost the 1964 presidential election to Lyndon Johnson by nearly 16 million votes, predicted Friday that Democratic nominee Sen. George McGovern "will be beaten worse than I was." "I don't want my grandchil-

dren growing up soying, 'Grandpa got the worst benting of any potential president." he said, "I'm guing to nail that crown to George McGovern Nov. 8." Sen. Goldwater made his

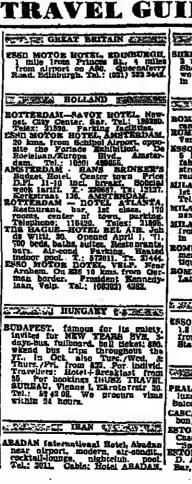
forecast at a news conference before addressing a luncheon meeting of the North Dollas Chamber of Commerce.

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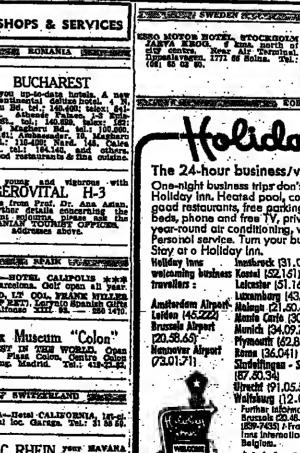




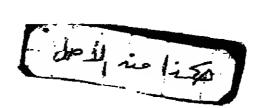
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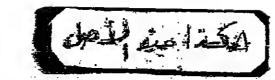
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Census Knocks Down Some Myths About the Character of the U.S.

By Peter Milius

SHINGTON (WP) .- The jensus Bureau has published a led social and economic por-of the U.S. population in that leaves in ruins some elor adt tuods assbi bezil bru romen in the country, the e of the family, the spread saith, the lot of older people eyen the process of Amer-

zation. e thick report includes such se pieces of information as oumber of Americans whose nes were below the govern-'s poverty line in 1970 (27.1 on, or 133 percent), and the per who took taxicabs to work 500, and another 5.7 million It tells the average of an owner-occupied home 10 United States (\$19,574 at is time, and rising), and how

y adult Americans never went

ay school at all, not even to

irst grade (1.8 million). says that women headed one of all families in 1970; that dath of all children were livonth only one of their parents. ith none: and that 40 perof all the women in the among young wives with ands present and with iren under six years old, one of every four had a full-time

part-time job. ne report says that one-sixth ll Americans of retirement e . 65 years old and older, were working in 1970; that about million of the 20.1 million rly people in the country were ld-age bomes; and that oneth of all elderly people were g in what the government ially concedes is poverty. he-seventh of all children er 18 years old-10.4 million ere also living below poverty line in this supposed-ffluent land. So were onei of all blacks.

Affluent Families

ne-fifth of all U.S. families incomes over \$15,000 a year 970, the bureau reported. ne bureau discovered that e than one-fourth of all ricans were in school in 1970,

million out of the total of million. About one-half - living in a different house the one that they had lived ive years earlier. More than out of every seven who workworked for a federal, state ocal government agency. lough the great waves of imation to this country are posedly a part of the dim the bureau found that onea of the population in 1970 either foreign-born or born foreign or mixed parentage. at 30 million Americans, in neighborhood of 15 percent, the census-takers that the

lish language was not their he bureau said that 55.5 perit of all Americans 14 years and older were in the labor eciably in the last 20 years; it is 53.4 percent in 1950. What is changed is who works. Women, especially white wo-

n, are working more. Men, in rticular older men, are worku 1950, only 29 percent of all

nen and girls 14 years old and er were in the labor market, percent of the whites, 37.1 cent of the blacks. In 1970, the

RLIN. Oct. 23 (NYT).-The

United States. Britain, France

the Soviet Union are about

pen official talks here aimed

redefining continuing four-er responsibility for Berlin

Germany, diplomatic sources

he Big-Four consultations,

ed to begin this week, were

of to coincide with the final se in the East-West German

stiations that are designed to

nalize relations between the

Germanys. It is believed ithe German pact may be

pleted early next month, just

Tre the general elections in

ne allied diplomat said that

Big Four expected to issue joint statement reaffirming

special status of the victor

ers of World War II as re-is Germany. "We will say

ne Western powers still hold

Germany, and have re-ed special rights in security fore for "Germany as a de."

t the declaration, they want make ours that their rights free access to Berlin and

ence in the city are not af-

oreover, each of the Big Four, hancellor Willy Brandt once

it, "want to keep their finger

he West Germans not only

Nort this attitude but also

pressed for an official

ement to be issued simulta-

: to achieve with the East

ussia, too, has been careful maintain vestiges of four-

er responsibility over the Ger-

is. As a token, the Soviet on some time ago changed name of its compation

es from "Soviet troops temwilly stationed in the German

he pie in Germany.

; nothing the Germans change our rights," he ob-

in, isolated 110 miles inside

Census Highlights

U.S. population in 1970.

13.3 percent of the population had income below the

• The average value of an owner-occupied home was \$19,574 and rising.

 1.8 million adult Americans have had no schooling at all. One-fifth of the nation's families had incomes of more

 One-sixth of the population was either foreign-born or had a foreign-born parent

 Some 15 percent of Americans said 2 language other than English was their mother tongue.

 40 percent of the women were in the labor force. • One-fourth of the elderly were living in poverty. One-seventh of children under 18 were also living below. the poverty line. So were one-third of the blacks. One-sixth of U.S. children were living with only one

of their parents, or neither. There were 912,410 automobile mechanics compared with 538,746 physicians, dentists and "related practitioners." Some 1.1 million women were working as maids, about

About 48 percent of the population held white-collar jobs. One out of every seven workers is employed by a federal,

A fourth of all Americans were living in a different state from the one in which they were born.

rate for all women was 39.6 percent. It was 44.4 percent for blacks, an increase of about 2 It was 38.9 percent for whites, an increase of almost two-

Among men and boys, on the other hand, 79 percent were in the labor force in 1950 and only 72.9 percent in 1970. The difference was that older men were retiring earlier. Among men 65 years old and older, 24.8 percent were still working in 1970. Twenty years earlier, however, the rate for such men was 41.4 percent.

The uet result of the two changes was that women made up about 37 percent of the labor force in 1970. They made up only 28 percent in 1950. Nor were they only part-time workers in 1970. About 45 percent of the women who were working in that year had worked in at least 50 weeks the year before.

Secretary Force

The bureau said in its report that there were 3.8 million secretaries, stenographers and typists in the United States in 1970, and that 128,982 of them were men. The nation had 2.5 million elementary and second-ary school teachers. There were 912,410 automobile mechanics in the country in 1970, "including body repairmen," and only 538,746 doctors, dentists and "related practitioners," About 1.1 million women were working as maids, and about 501,000 of them were

The bureau's tables of statistics certify the fact that the United States now has a white-collar economy. They say that about 48 percent of all the persons who were employed at the time of the census held white-collar jobs, a category that runs from professional to clerical work, and includes the nation's 5.4 million salesmen and women. In 1960, only about 41 percent of all jobs were white-collar. About 36 percent of all employed persons held blue-collar jobs in 1970. The rest were what the bureau calls service workers.

Among industries, the bureau said that agriculture, forestry and fisheries employed only 3.5 per-

Democratic Republic" to "Soviet

However, the Russians were

reluctant initially to sit down with

the West and formally reaffirm

joint rights, evidently because they left that this would conflict

with their earlier insistence that East Germany was fully sover-eign and could determine its own

They were believed to have

given up the contention of com-

plete East German sovereignty

and have yielded to Western

forces in Germany."

political course.

ig-4 Powers to Open Talks

n Responsibility for Berlin

half of them white.

state or local government agency.

A tenth of all families had women at their beads.

cent of all working Americans in 1970. That was a fall-off of nearly one-half from 1960's 6.7

As the agricultural industry learned to make do with fewer people, however, governments went in the opposite direction. There were 12.2 million Americans working for public agencies of one kind or another in 1970. There were only 7.9 million in 1960.

The bureau said that the median family income in 1970 was \$9,590, an increase of 70 percent over 1960's \$5,660. median for blacks rose at a faster rate over the 10 years than the median for the population as a whole, from \$3,161 in 1960 to \$6,067 in 1970, or a 92 percent rise. Yet blacks still stood uncomfortably short of the median of \$9,961 among white families.

The South continued to be the nation's poorest region. Its median family income for 1970-\$6,079 was lower than the nation's; the medians for all the other regions-Northeast, North Central and West-were higher than the national. The Northeast's was the highest, \$10,454.

The median meome for urban families was also higher than the nation's. It was \$10,196, almost exactly the amount the Labor Department was saying in 1970 that an average urban family of four needed to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living. It said that such a family needed about \$7,000 a year to maintain itself at a non-poor but "lower" standard. About 30 percent of urban families in 1970 had in-

Unequal Pay

Black family incomes were lower than white in 1970 for a reau makes clear, was that blacks were paid less than whites for comparable work. The median earnings of white male professional, managerial and kindred workers" in 1970 was \$11,108. The median for the same category of blacks was \$7,659. Among craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers," the white median was \$8,305, the black median, \$5,931.

Smaller but similar blackwhite discrepancies appeared even among male laborers and female

A second reason also showed up in the numbers. A tenth of all U.S. families 55 million out 51.2 million-had women at their heads in 1970; but almost one-fourth of these femaleheaded families were black. More than one-fourth of all black families 1.33 million out of 4.8. million-had no male wage-carner at their heads at census time. The women heading one-third of them worked. The other twothirds did not.

The result was that this quarter of all black families had a median income of only \$4,396 in 1970. The effect was to drag down appreciably the median for all black families.

The government set its poverty

pressure in an attempt to come to the aid of the Brandt government before the elections.

The talks will be held at the line in 1970 at an income of a little over \$3,700 for an urban family of four. The cutoff was Allied Control Council, the buildhigher for larger families, lower ing in Berlin's American sector that was the site earlier for the for smaller and rural ones.

Almost 11 percent of all families Big-Four negotiations on Berlin. The Berlin pact was signed there by the foreign ministers on in the United States were poor by this standard in 1970—8.6 per-cent of white families and 29.8

FTC Acts to Take High Pressure Out of Door-to-Door Sales in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission W has ruled that persons who buy goods from door-to-door salesmen have three days in which to decide whether they want to keep the merchandise.

If the customer decides to return the product, he can do

so without penalty or fee. The new regulation is designed to counter high-pressure sales pitches, misrepresentations of the nature and price of the product, false-savings claims and the muisance created by the uninvited salesman who refuses to leave a home until a sale is made, the FTC said.

The new rule applies only to door-to-door purchases costing more than \$35. The FTC said the rule is based on the theory that three days will give the customer time to consider the wisdom of his purchase.

The rule provides that: • The seller must furnish the buyer with a contract and an explanation of the cancellation right in the same language as that used in the sales presentation, such as Spanish. • At the time of the sale, the seller must provide the buyer with both a separate written notice and an oral explanation

of the right to cancel the sale. • Upon cancellation, the burer must make available for pickup at his residence any goods which have been delivered. If they are not picked up within 20 business days after the sale has been canceled, the buyer may keep them. The seller must pay all expenses associated with the return shipment of

percent of black ones. Almost half the poor black families had

It is a commentary on the government's standard of poverty, and on the nation's welfare laws as well, that not all of the poor in 1970 were on the welfare rolls. and not all of those who were on the welfare rolls were officially

Only 5.3 percent of all families -half as many as were poorwere on welfare in 1970. The rates were 4 percent for white families and 175 percent for

Only 21.5 percent of all poor families were on welfare at the time of the census. Those rates for whites and blacks were 16.4 percent and 34.8 percent.

Poor Children

There were 21.2 million persons in these poor families in 1970, of whom 10.3 million were children under 18, and 39 million were black children. The black ehildren who were poor made up il percent of all black children. The same figure was 10 percent for white children.

In addition to the families that were poor, there were 5.9 million of what the Census Bureau calls unrelated individuals" who wers living in poverty at canaus time. Half of them were elderly. The average income of all 5.9 million of them was \$861 a year.

The bureau said there were about 10 million families about a fifth of all families whose incomes were \$5,000 and below in 1970. There were about 10 million more—the fifth at the topwaite burni grafic grafic and a state of the contract of the

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES (In Dollars)

that had incomes of \$15,000 and among black males was \$4,160. shove. Only 5 percent, 2.4 mil-lion, had incomes of \$25,000 or For black women and girls, it more, Only 17 million Americans The bureau said that there actually earned that much them-

bringing in some money.

for all male heads of house-

holds: it included incomes of

young teen-agers and other part-

time workers. It was still well

The media: individual income

of all working women and girls 14 years old and older was \$2,330

for the year. That midpoint

below the median of \$9.590 for

families.

(Thousands of Dollars)

were 9.6 million foreign-born Americans in 1970. The country selves. In the other families that had meames that high, more than that produced the most of them one member of the family was was Italy, with a few more than 1 million Germany came next with 833,000, then Canada with 812,000. There were 760,000 from Mexico, and 686,000 from the United Kingdom. Poland sent The same was true of most families. The median individual income of all working males 14 years old and older in 1970 was \$6,445. That was not the median more (548,000) than Cuba (439,-

> Americans who were born of at least one foreign-born parent. Italy, Germany and Canada again led the list. About 7.8 milbon Americans told the consustakers that Spanish was their mother tongue. About 6.1 million spoke German when they were

There were another 23.9 million

children, about 4.1 million Italian, about 2.6 million French and about 1.6 million Yiddish,

School Years

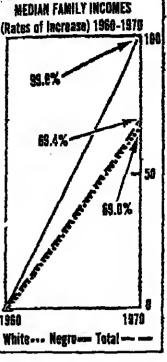
The bureau said that the median number of school years completed by Americans over 24 years old was 12.1 in 1970, au increase over 1960's 10.6. The median in 1940 was 8.6 years in the classroom

The bureau said the median education for men and women was the same in 1970 for the first time since at least 1950. Men had lagged behind women before. Among blacks in 1970, they still did, and blacks generally continued to lag behind whites. The median among black men was 9.7 years, among black women, 10.2 years, and among all black adults, 10 years. In 1960, that figure had been 9.2 years, and in 1940, it had been only 5.8.

Among children 16 and 17 years old of all races, 89.3 percent were still in school in 1870. Only 80.9 percent of such children were still in school in 1960, and in 1940, only 68.7 percent. What those numbers mean, the bureau said, completing high school.

More are also going on to col-lege, but still only a minority. About 21 percent of all persons who were between 19 and 25 years old in 1970 were still in school, as against only 14.6 percent in 1960, and 6.6 percent in 1940.

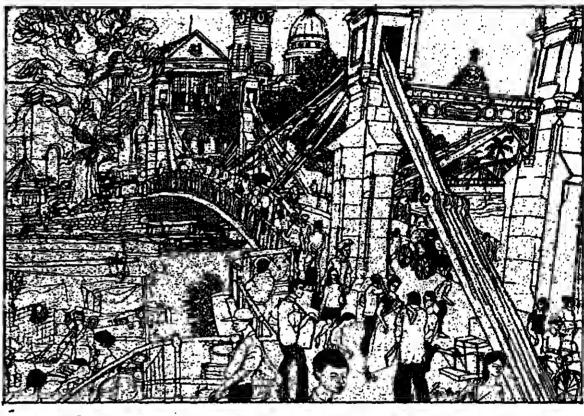
The bureau included a reminder in its report that America has fought a lot of wars in this century. It said that there were 28.1 million veterans in the country in 1970, or 43.1 percent of all



civilian males 16 years old and

It also included some suggestions that Americans are restless. There were 75.4 million persons in the country 14 to 54 years old in 1970 who had ever been married. More that 11 million had also been divorced.

A fourth of all Americans were living in 1970 in a different state from the one in which they had been born. There were only 12.3 million of them small children included, who had lived in the same house for their entire lives.



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erning. Budget deficits have soared out of control; the departmental bureancracies lack firm direction: Mr. Nixon is remote and unreachable even to members of his own cabinet. The Soviet wheat deal in which the Russians outbargained, outmaneuvered and ontwitted the American representatives, is only the most recent and most spectacular example of this administration's administrative ineptitude. Scandals have multiplied. Anti-trust settlements, milk prices, tax favors-the

This concept hardly squares with Mr.

Nixon's indifference to most domestic prob-

iems and to the day-to-day details of gov-

Herald Tribune

The Presidential Issue

The office of the presidency occupies a

central place in American life. A president

conducts foreign policy and is supremely

responsible in issues of war and peace. He

is head of a huge administrative machine

and shares with Congress in the preparation

The ways in which a president performs

these functions go far toward defining the

issues before the country and, indeed, the

country's own sense of itself. His perform-

ance and his example help give the nation's

traditional ideals their contemporary reso-

nance. In short, a vast society of many

clashing interests and diverse practices looks

to its president to he a unifying and in-

spirational force as well as a manager of

When he took office, President Nixon had

an unusually good opportunity to be a healer

as well as a doer in the White House, and

in his victory statement four years ago, he

seemed to recognize clearly the scope and

administration at the outset, to bring the

American people together. This will he an

open administration, open to new ideas, open

to men and women of both parties, open to

the critics as well as those who support us.

We want to hridge the generation gap. We

want to bridge the gap hetween the races.

President Nixon has sadly and spectac-

ularly failed. For four years the war has

continued, the most divisive force in the

nation's life. Instead of hridging the racial

gap, he has widened it by repeated dema-

gogic appeals to white racial feeling on the

welfare and busing issues. Though the

campuses are now silent, Mr. Nixon has

widened-not narrowed-the generation gap

by such unfeeling responses to youthful

protest as he gave, for example, at the time

of the Cambodian invasion. So far as this

being an "open administration," it is un-

doubtedly the most closed administration___

the most secretive, the most removed and

remote from the public, the most hostile to

criticism—of any American administrations

To distract attention from Mr. Nixon's

failure to inspire or unify the nation, his

defenders try to focus attention on the prag-

matic, managerial side of a president's task,

They are promoting the curious notion that

he is a "professional president"-low-keyed,

in modern times.

competent, practical.

We want to bring America together."

"That will be the great objective of this

nature of his opportunity:

and evolution of legislation.

public policy

Page 8- Monday, October 23, 1972 *

whole top echelon of the Nixon administration openly acts on the assumption that the rich and powerful can hend the decisions of government to their own interests if they know the right people and are prepared to reciprocate with financial and political support for the administration. The pervasive atmosphere is hrazenly plutocratic. It is not the familiar corruption of personal bribery but corruption in the more corrosive and destructive sense of deforming the processes of government for political ends.

Still more ominous, the President and his men have injected into national life a new and unwelcome element—fear of government repression, a fear reminiscent of that bred by the McCarthylsm of twenty years ago. The freedom of the press including the electronic media, the right of privacy, the right of petition and dissent, the right of law-abiding citizens to be free of surveillance, investigation and harassment—these and other liherties of the individual are visibly less secure in America today than they were four

It is on all these grounds that we do not feel it can be justly claimed that Mr. Nixon has succeeded as chief executive. And it is in the incumbent's very deficiencies of spirit, of vision, of purpose and of principle that in our judgment Mr. McGovern stands in most striking and favorable contrast. He would bring to the White House an ingrained sense of values and a practical humanitarianism applied to both foreign and domestic policy-qualities that would restore to this country and to the presidential office a moral purpose and an integrity of goals that have been largely dissipated these past four years—as American democracy has sunk steadily deeper into a mire of economic selfishness, military arrogance, social unconcern and political cynicism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Trade Pact With Moscow

The new Bolshevik regime's first purchase from the United States, in 1922, apparently was a soap-making plant costing \$40,000. Now two-way Soviet-American trade, grain excluded, approaches \$200 million. It is expected to triple under the three-year trade pact signed last week in Washington. The money is not much compared to American trade of \$23 hillion with Canada, and \$11 hillion with Japan, but it is upbeat enough to have a nice political helt. It attests to the two great powers' hesitant but increasing willingness to mortgage a certain share of their respective national interests to each other. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can take

As in SALT, the Russians insisted in the trade talks on recognition of their parity. So the administration pledged to get the requisite congressional approval to end tariff discrimination against Soviet imports, a step which the expected Soviet removal of the "education tax" on Jewish emigrants should ensure. Meeting another Soviet parity requirement, Mr. Nixon agreed to authorize the Export-Import Bank to finance exports to the Soviet Union on the same basis applied elsewhere. It is shameful that the Soviet lend-lease deht was raised at all-wartime lend-lease to Russia, which suffered immensely, saved countless American lives and dollars-hut due to congressional myopia and apparently to administration hargaining strategy it was raised, and it was settled too. Certain useful provisions regarding business facilities, commercial representation, arbitration of disputes and the like, also were

The new trade package covers the sale of goods and services (and licenses) of the sort the Russians want in order to plug gaps created by their own planning and production mistakes and to acquire the latest tech-

nology. It leaves open the question-one deserving hard public discussion-of the special disabilities which competing American businessmen face in dealing with a single state trading agency: in the summer grain purchases, the Russians taught unwary American officials and traders approximately a \$200 million lesson in how such an agency can operate. Nor does the new trade pact cover the more complex and potentially much larger area of American investment in Soviet extraction and mining ventures, such as natural gas. The guarantees which American investors would presumably demand and the conditions which a socialist state would impose on capitalist investment require further practical work on both sides.

Perhaps for reasons of pride and habit as much as for reasons of bargaining, Moscow and Washington have commonly pictured each other as driven to trade with the other hy failings at home: Moscow by its backwardness and consumer revolt, Washington by its general economic "crisis." We find more plausible the argument that the impetus of Soviet-American trade, itself marginal economically to both, is primarily political for both.

If this is so, the timing of the trade agreement hecomes interesting. Some might note it was signed on the eve of the American election. On our part, we had wondered last May during the Moscow summit whether failure to conclude a trade agreement then reflected Mr. Nixon's judgment that the Russians had not leaned hard enough on Hanoi. We wonder now, as some signs point towards at least a temporary or partial settlement in Vietnam, whether a trade-Vietnam 'linkage' has in fact been made. Regardless, the trade agreement can stand by itself. We salute Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev for acting to their countries' mutual henefit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

ROME-Summer has come back to us with all its sirocco heat, which has been so trying and persistent this year. Fortunately, the few days of chilly rains which preceded the return of summer brought many Romans back to town and the Corso Drive is elmost as crowded as When the Court is in Rome. The hotels and pensions are beginning to fill, though as yet there are not many notable names in any of them. The old city is lovely.

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1922

PARIS-Common-sense strongly approves of the proposal that every citizen-man, woman or child—in a civilised country shall be compulsorily subject to the official registration of his or her finger-prints. From certain quarters, there is, of course, an objection to increased police supervision. But, universal finger-print registration would be a protection to honest folk as well as an efficient safeguard against criminals.



'Think of the Poor Devils Who Don't Belong to the Free World.'

Nov. 7 and Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

PONT - SAINTE - MAXENCE, France. - The Vietnamese peace negotiations have now reached a crucial point and the immediate snag is in Saigon. One is reminded that both South and North Vietnam are fully aware that politics is a very important aspect of policy making in the United States. This is excruciatingly true in the weeks before a presidential election.

In March, 1971, President Nixon told me: "Those who think Vietnam is going to be a good political issue next year are making a grave miscalculation. Now I am not applying our policy there for political reasons but for reasons of national security. Nevertheless, those who are counting on Vietnam as a political issue in this country next year are going to have the rug jerked from under them."

There is much evidence that in final terms - meaning whether Nixon is reelected or defeated-Vietnam is not going to be the decisive issue. The President's program of withdrawing American ground forces from Indochina has already succeeded in reducing the emotional importance for American voters.

Most foreign capitals seem to believe the U.S. electorate accepts Nixon's statement, made on the same occasion, that "Td like to see us not end the Vietnamese war foolishly and find ourselves all alone in the world ... " but awaits the formula for such a

Cold Poker

Nevertheless, both Hanoi and Seigon seem ready to play cold poker, seemingly uninfluenced by the imminence of Election Day. There is little evidence-despite propaganda statements and subtle innuendo that North Vietnam is prepared to give much for the sake of compromise prior to Nov. 7 in order to avoid a stiffer American attitude afterward in the event of Nixon's re-election. Nor is there evidence that Thieu is ready to make concessions on the off-chance this will nail down anybody's political rug.

So far Thieu has stood firm against the arguments of an extraordinarily high-powered U.S. negotiating team in Saigon, headcd by Kissinger and Gen. Abrams. He shows no willingness to yield to the familiar Hanoi formula of a three-force government in the South: nationalist, neutralist and Communist. And he insists there can be no settlement that doesn't insure withdrawal of Northern troops from their present positions in the South.

This toughness is clearly embarrassing to the White House, which wants a compromise settlement and obviously would prefer to see it agreed on within the next 17

Moreover, it is obvious that Thieu has strong trumps in his hand-above all during this short period. He has an ascendant military position not only vis-àvis U.S. forces, now sharply reduced, but also vis-a-vis the heavily punished Communist forces that have suffered immensely in Hanoi's 1973 offensive.

Thieu presumably calculates his own position will be stronger after a Nixon re-election if he makes no major concession to facilitate such a triumph and that all he has to do is stand pat. Hanoi is thought to believe it would gain if it could obtain some American yield prior to Election Day in

return for a concession on its own part-but there is no tangible sign of such a deal yet. Neither side has shown evidence

in negotiations that it reckons seriously on any probability of McGovern's victory. But the off-chance hovers in the background either in Hanoi's mind or the mirror image of that mind as seen

McGovern Factor

Now, just to confuse things at a moment of extreme delicacy. comes the news that Pierre Susini, France's delegate general in Hanoi, has died of wounds received during a U.S. bombing raid on the Northern capital. This has embittered official opinion here when it might have been possible for quiet French diplomacy to be especially useful.

WASHINGTON.—In the last

there was a significant struggle

between President Nixon and the

Democratic-controlled federal leg-

islature, which produced a dis-

turbing glimpse of the future

The President wanted Congress

to give him authority to limit

federal spending to \$250 billion

a year, and to decide personally

what appropriations should be cut

if spending went over the \$250-

billion ceiling. Congress refused

to go along, and was then told that the President wouldn't spend

enything over \$250 billion anyway.

even if the Congress voted the

At the same time, the Congress

passed a \$24-billion water-purity

bill that the President thought

was recklessly expensive, so he

vetoed it, and the Congress passed

it over his veto anyway. So the battle ended in a scoreless tie,

and it is precisely the threat of this kind of stalemate that may

follow a Republican victory in

the presidential election and a

Democratic victory in the congres-

Most people are thinking now

about who will win the presi-

dency on Nov. 7, but the main

question is who can govern-who

in the next four years can bring

branches together on policies

worthy of the ideals of the nation

when we celebrate the 200th an-

niversary of the Declaration of

Further Apart

this ugly election campaign is driving them even further apart.

They are not together now, and

The root of the trouble, of

The International Herald

Trimme melcomes letters from

renders. Short letters have a

better chance of being pub-

lished. All letters are subject

to condensation for space rea-

sons. Anonymous letters will

not be considered for publica-

tion. Writers may request that

their letters be signed only

with initials, but preference

will be given to those fully

signed and bearing the writer's

complete address.

course, is the old constitutional

Independence on July 4, 1976.

executive and legislative

beyond the election.

money.

sional elections.

days of the 92d Congress,

result of the essential failure of Hanoi's latest offensive-despite steady reduction in American ground forces-Thieu's military and political positions have been strengthened sufficiently to give him a more powerful bargaining stance against both Hanoi and Washington. The immutable approach of U.S.

The paradox produced by the

existing situation is that as a

elections plays a role whether Nixon wishes this or not. The implication of a probable Nixon victory-not preceded by an accord—is a tomeher stance against Hanol, And Saigon prays for such a tougher stance. As a result, Thieu is practicing

that old tactic of freezing the ball. This tactic was well-known in Asia long before the Harlem Globetrotters went into business.

Congress and President

By James Reston

conflict between the powers of

the presidency and the powers of the Congress. Twice during the

93d Congress the Senate passed

amendments that would have

eliminated funds for the Vietnam

war and compelled the President

to withdraw entirely from the

battle. But the House refused to

go along on the ground that this

was an improper abridgement of the President's authority to con-

In addition, the Senate passed a bill defining and restricting the

power of the President to commit

the United States to war without

congressional consent—a move

bitterly resented by the President

ss an effort to usurp his power as commander in chief-but again

the House came to the Presi-

Nevertheless, there is strong

feeling in both houses—even in

the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, which has been quiet and pliable for years—that with the

development of atomic weapons,

sile and nationwide television, the

President has been given, or has taken, powers that enable him to

It is not only that President

Nixon has decided on his own to

invade Laos and Cambodia or

bomb Hanot and mine the harbor

of Haiphong, but that he has al-

ready been able to change the

balance of the Supreme Court by

appointing four judges and taken

to national television whenever he

likes in order to put pressure on

the Congress to hand over to him

the most powerful wespon the

Congress has—the power of the

from the Secretary of State, who

could be questioned by Congress,

and handing it over to Henry

Kissinger, who is forbidden by the

President to testify on Capitol

Hill, Mr. Nixon has out the Con-

gress off from any effective

knowledge of the current peace

Coalition Imperiled

It is not only that new problems

and new inventions and new

threats have resulted in a neces-

sary expansion of the President's

anthority but that Mr. Nixon has

given the impression that he

Thus, there is a dual problem:

diplomatic negotiations

negotiations.

And by taking the main job of

te the other so-called

the intercontinental ballistic mis-

duct foreign policy.

dent's side.

"equal" branches

A Michigan Sample

Electorate Marks Tim

By Joseph Kraft

DETROIT -Anybody partial to the view that a new national majority is making up this year should check it out here in Michigan. For while President Nixon has a chance to carry the state, it is thanks only to disaffection of a highly personal kind toward George McGovern. There are no signs of enthu-

siasm for Mr. Nixon. Nor for the rest of the Republican ticket, inchiding Sen. Robert Graffin who is in a very tight race for re-

Probably the surest mark of the monthusiasm came during a visit Sen. Griffin made the other morning to the Ford plant in Responsible just outside of Detroit between Tpsilanti and Ann Arbor. The senator's man at the plant, Pinkie Datson, sported a big Nixon hutton and a smaller one for Sen. Griffin. But at the very ming of an almost non-stop spiel, he made it clear that the lovalties of his men ran not to the Republicans but to the gov-ernor of Alabama.

Wallace Cats

"We're all hillblilles," he said. "What Wallace says goes." Thereafter, he proceeded to identify dozens of workers who moved through the plant gates

as "strong Wallace cats."

Sen. Griffin hung around the plant for a couple of hours and shook hands with several hundred workers and executive employees. Except for those introduced as campaign workers, not one of them were a Nixon hutton. Neither did I see any Nixon humper stickers on the cars.

A few of the executive employees did express support for the President and Sen. Griffm. But hardly any of the regular blue-collar workers did. The one person whom Sen. Griffin questioned extensively, a woman worker, said: "I haven't made up my mind yet. I think I'll have to watch television and read the

Sen. Griffin stopped next at the LaZ Boy furniture factory in the town of Monroe where there is a. Republican congressman, Marvin Esch. The head of the company and his executive employees were very friendly. But there were no Nixon buttons or humper stickers in sight; and the hine-collar work force, while polite, was plainly not impressed by the Republican performance in office.

One worker asked the sensi "When are they going to si to do comething about inflatio A record complained that p sion rights were jeopard: under the new Social Secu Law. When Sen, Griffin rems ed that at least the benefits been increased 20 percent third worker interjected i President Nixon had wanted

Undecided

a 10 percent increase

A visit to Republicao h quarters in Monroe was he more heartening. A girl may sample call to show the am how phone canvassing was d She first asked the recei party whether the family going to vete for President N She next asked whether family was going to vote for Griffin, "F guest," the girl turning toward the sen "we'll have to mark them as undeckied."

Sen. Orlffin wound up the ; campaigning with a visit to community college in Me County. One of his advance described the school to senator as "very conservative

But the only sign of Republ support at the school was a table with Nixon-Griffin ill ture. The students I talke scknowledged that opinion campus was divided as beb Nixon and McGovern. They most students lived et home would vote as their parents

Judging by the posters w were vivid end manifold, the issue on campus was the proj tion on the ballot for abou reform in Michigan. One stor who supported the proposal, he thought it would pass t hig margin in the state. A sec who opposed it, said: "Mich isn't ready for abortion yet."

No doubt it is hard to c conclusions from such highly pressionistic campaigning. none of this indicates to me the Republican party is hi relevant to the concerns of people of Michigan.

They may prefer Press Nixon to Sep. McGovern ch: because of the husing issue. they are not moving into Republican camp in a dec way. On the contrary, this ! in Michigan, as in many of states, the electorate seems to

– Letters

Franglais, etc.

Martha Palmer argues that the French use rache and rachement "whenever we would say beast' or beastly" (IRT, Oct. 16). She very probably is quite right there. Her argumentation, however, is etymologically weak, if not wrong,

Vache and vachement are corrupt forms which were taken into French jargon when the

wants to use these new powers to

the hilt and may even abuse

them when it suits his purpose.

Meanwhile, the Democrats have

their own problems. By squab-

bling among themselves, they have

not only botched the election but

weakened and maybe even de-

which had kept them in the White

House for 28 of the last 40 years. No doubt the Democrats will

survive, but if they retain control

of the Congress, they will probably

come back in January still divided

and frustrated and more bitter

For they are deeply suspicious

that Mr. Nixon is determined to

judicial and legislative branches

the Republican use of political

espionage and sabotage in this campaign but are fearful that the

President will use his powers to

weaken both the Congress and the First Amendment liberties of the

So the outlook is not exactly

cheerful. For the moment, the

congressmen have gone away and

their most prominent rooter, Mr.

Nixon, but they will be back in January, and then the President

will have to persuade them that

he didn't really know about those dirty tricks in the campaign, and

tion. For the good of the country,

one hopes he can get it, but after

Vietnam and Watergate, and the

election, the going is likely to be

very rough.

stroyed the old Roosevelt coalition

country was occupied just at a hundred years ago. The C man Wache (guard) was the against whom the speaker French jargon could most e direct his resentment of contion and who supplied the v from which the above-mentic forms were derived. Small w der, then, that these jet words are strongly negative both counctation and denotat a fact that—nowadays—is epi cisted and considered plausible every cow in Europe.

R. KESSLE Main-Kostheim, W. German

Oh, come off it (re Mai Palmer THT, Oct. 16), when of my dinner guests is moved say the meal was "vachen bon," he means "jolly good." heastly! And considering wh happening to the "new die nary," he could probably find

phrase in Harrap's. CHERRY COOL

L'Etang-la-Ville, France, After reading several let from readers on the new Fren English dictionary, I wonder you have heard from any Fre

B. GATE

Editor's Note: No.

impose his views on both the Pompidou and Par I have read with astonishm of the government, and they are not only bitterly resentful about and dismay President Pompid

views on urbanism and art which he is quoted as stating Paris is not a museum and th fore need not be preserved. course it is not a museum-F is what is in the museum a V

I can only say that we protect it from so-called mod "improvements," for once it the Capitol has been given back to the Washington Redskins and changed it cannot be replaced its original form.

> We must especially prote from public officials, how well-intentioned, whose gut principle is novelty for its

I can think of no philos of art which is better to destroy all that is beau in our collective past.

JOHN GUETHS

Chairman John Hay Whitney

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Katharine Graham

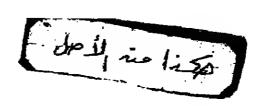
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Eurobonds

Interest Rates Head Higher; New-Issue Activity Slows

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS. Oct. 22 (IHT) -"Tinin and anxious" is how bankdescribe the present mood on international bond market. besic preoccupation is how i higher interest rates will in the next few weeks. th the Common Market states

ning to organize a commuwide attack on inflation and the U.S. budget deficit seen timulating the economy and ging correction, bankers are inced that the cost of borrownoney on the Eurobond margill be driven higher as doic interest rates in Europe America are forced up. is typical in a period when rate structure is shifting uppdary market at steep disis from their issue price and stors who subscribed to new

have taken a loss. The zents are to be made they be done only after trading begun, which makes it iningly difficult to place them. e Luxembourg franc market temporarily shut down. Algh prices on the secondary cet late Friday rose modestly were still well below issue . Among the most recent is Slater Walker 7 1/4s, issued), were trading at 96 3/4 bid-:/4 asked. On issues carrying

3/4 percent coupon, Oslo, isat 99 1/4, was at 96 1/2-97 1/2; i, issued at 99, was at 94-85 Grand Metropolitan, market :.at 99 1/4, was quoted at /4-94 3/4. ading was estimated to be it a third of the size when the ket got swinging in August.

pause is also expected in ich franc issues as prices riorate. Among the recent as bearing a 7 1/2 percent nn, Charter Consolidated, is-

sued at 98, is now quoted at 94 3/4-95 3/4; British Leyland, sold at par, is now at 94 1/2-95 1/2; Pont-à-Mousson, marketed at par, is now at 96 3/4-97 3/4 and Denmark, whose paper was issued at 98 1/2, is trading at 97 3/4-98 3/4. The latest issue, Ready Mixed Concrete, bearing a 7 3/4 percent coupon, was priced last week at 99 and although trading was still restricted it was quoted at 97 1/4-

Prices also continued to decline from the previous week in Frankfurt, but the pace of new issues has not been affected. The 100-million-deutsche-mark loan for Newfoundland was offered with a 6 3/4 percent coupon at 96 3/4 in line with the previous week's pricing of New Brunswick's 80 million DM. Now on sale is the Australian Industrial Develop Corp., which is expected to bear a 6 3/4 percent coupon and priced at around the same discoun While dollar bonds, with their higher yielding coupons, have fared better than those denominated in European currencies, last

dollar rates are headed. The \$20-million packet of sevenyear notes, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon, was priced at par with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The \$30 million of 15-year bonds retained the 7 3/4 percent coupon initially indicated but was priced at a steep discount of 98—which, on a yield basis to maturity, is nearly equal to 8 percent at par. The notes were later traded at 98 1/2-99 1/2 and the bonds at

week's pricing of the big Tenneco

issue left no doubt about where

97 1/2-98 1/2, Among the seven most recent issues, only Hambros 7 3/4s were trading at the issue price (100,1/2) and the European Investment Bank 7 1/4s were alone in showing a gain of half a point (99). The

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Oct. 14	Prior Week Oct. 7	1971
Commodity index	124.8	124.2	106.4
*Currency in eire	\$63,616,000	\$63,332,000	\$59,347,000
Total Loans	390,364,000	\$99,156,000	\$85,404,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,591,000	2,568,000	1,843,000
Anto production	206,588	R197,042	189,413
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,584,000	9,616,000	9,415,000
Freight car loadings	555,016	548,606	451,226
*Flec Pur. kw-hr	32,417,000	32,327,000	29,188,000
Business failures	154	191	123

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloading oil, electric power and business failures are for the prweek and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†August	Prior Month	1971
Employed	. S82,222,009	81,973,000	\$79,451,000
Unemployed	4,827,000	4,887,000	5,040,000
Industrial production.	S115.2	R114.5	197.1
*Personal Income S	\$945,700,000	R\$940,000000	\$\$872,200,000
*Money supply	\$240,500,900	\$229,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consmr's Price Index	. 125.6	125.3	122.6
Constructa Contracts:	. 155	154	151
* Mirs. inventories	, 104,570,00G	103,890,000	. 101,280,000
*Exports	4,201,700	4,019,200	3,677,700
*Imports	4,664,300	4,561,400	3,928,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index, based on 1967—100 the consumers price index, based on 1967—100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967—100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits edjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised, S-Sept.

others showed declines of up to as small although not negligible.

1 1/2 percent.

Japanese placement of dollar bonds, which, when it started ed one banker to remark that the issue, despite its low coupon, proved that the novel and controversial merging of the managing and underwriting groups (increasing the commissions of a limited number of banks) was successful. He discounted

several months ago, was looked upon as guaranteeing instant success for an issue, is now drawing it was thought these bonds would be socked away in Tokyo and would not be seen again until called by the issuer. Now, how-

Congress Plans Wide Hearings, After Election, On Future Range of U.S. Economic Controls

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

Market and on the American Stock Exchange rose last week in

During the first four trading days prices in both markets were mixed. However, prices spurted ahead Friday afternoon following a

report that the United States and North Vietnam are near agreement

on a cease-fire. Both markets were affected by speculation all week

put a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed on

Friday at 126.57, up 1.51 from the close of the preceding week.

On the Amex, the exchange's price index finished the week off

0.8 at 25.72 although advances outnumbered declines for the week by a slight margin. Turnover on the exchange expanded to 14,413,000

Home Builders, which gained 3/4 to 6 3/4 on a turnover of 229,100

shares. Among the bigger losers, Mark Controls dropped 10 5/8 to

The most actively traded stock on the exchange was Champion

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT),-Prices in the Over-the-Counter

By Thomas E. Mullaney NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT) -

In a recent conversation, David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, suggested that the time would soon be appropriate for a dialogue among political leaders, businessmen, economists, academicians and other interested parties on their recommendations for the future nature and scope of the nation's

economic-controls mechanism. There is a great need, the New York banker said, for a full and free-wheeling examination of this complex subject well before the existing controls legislation expires April 30. And he would like to see it begin right after next month's election.

Apparently his wish will be fulfilled. Sen. William Proxmire D. Wis., said, in answer to a query, that the congressional Joint Economic Committee would begin hearings "on this entire issue" on Nov. 13, the first anniversary of the current wage-price stabilization effort in Phase II.

Varying Comments

Several prominent officials in different fields have indicated in recent days that they thoroughly welcomed the idea of an early start for these exploratory dis-cussions. And, as might be expected, they advanced some varying preliminary comments on the controversial issues involved in any controls program.

In no case, however, was there any recommendation that the controls apparatus be dismantled when the authority runs out in about six months, nor was there any expectation that the economy would be completely free of restraints next year.

The basic thought seems to be that there is too much inflationary bias inherent in the federal government's fiscal situation

(with spending running so high is just about the most important and the deficit running so deep) and too much potential danger in the wage and price areas (with the economy expanding so strongly, demand pressure building up and a heavy slate of wage negotiations on the horizon) to allow total relaxation of economic controis in the near future.

Even the business community, which traditionally opposes interference with a free economy, has switched largely to the view that controls can serve a worthwhile purpose. But that position, of course, is far from unanimous. The stock market proved anew last week that Henry Kissinger

continued singgish trading.

on the progress of peace talks in Paris.

shares from 13,172,000 shares the week before.

man in Wall Street these days. With President Nixon's national

security adviser going first to Paris and then to Saigon for another round of talks, the market erupted Friday afternoon with another "peace rally." The Dow Jones industrials rocketed 10.69 points to 942.81—giving the week a net gain of 12.35 points and selected glamours moved higher.
The latest rally was inspired by a report-unconfirmed in Washington by the time stock trading ended-that the United States

and North Vietnam have almost agreed on a cease-fire throughout Indochina on Nov. 1.

International Business Machine rose 8 1/2 to 387 on Friday, a gain that helped to wipe out the sting of a 14 1/2-point tumble on Monday. That followed a Justice Department threat to break up the computer giant if the government wins its long-

standing anti-trust case. Polaroid, another gaining glamour, climbed 14 3/4 points for the week, finishing at 125 5 8. And market volume also climbed, to the immense relief of many brokers who have been writing operating results in red

No Peace That Week

ink lately.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 71.2 million shares from the previous week's 59.1 million shares (when Wall Street struggled without a peace rally).

American Telephone, with 678,-400 shares changing hands, rose 7/8 to 48 1/3, closing within 1.4 of this years high. A number of Wall Street brokerage firms are recommending the stock.

Two giant chemical companies reported gains in third-quarter profits, but their stock prices failed to show any buoyancy.

Union Carbide slipped 1'8 to Also helping to firm prices were the continued flow of favorable 43 3/4 on a turnover of 566,400 third-quarter corporate earnings reports and the Commerce Department's announcement that the national economy continued to grow shares. American Cyunamid was unchanged at 33 1/2 as 523,300 shares changed hands. strongly in the third quarter, although at a slower pace than in the second quarter.

A bearish factor was the Senate's rejection of the bill that would

Two former glamours fell by the wayside, tumbling to their lowest prices of 1972 and sharing a common cause—disappointing forecasts or announcements of earnings. Bausch & Lomb sank 13 1/8 to 27 3/8 and Levitz Furniture dropped 5 to 20 1:2.

The bond market also was buoyed on Friday by the peace report. Before the late rally, bond prices had trended down-

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IEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the safer industrials gluing the high low disst bid prices for the week with the schenge from the previous week's last pricas. All quotations supplied by the thind Accordation or Securifies Dealers are not actual transactions but are recentalive interdealer prices at which as securities could have been sold, see do not include retail markup, rkdown ar commission, as supplied by NASD. In Declared or paid in the preceding 12 notes.

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has joined our company as Vice President

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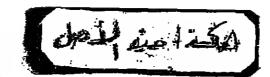
Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A. We buy at U.S. \$1,22 We sell at U.S. \$1,41 Schercal Yeathre Capital S.A.

Foreign Bonds

Bank Stock Quotations

(Clasing prices of the week's trading.) 2434 464 461 461 461 461 461 551 561 601 321 602 481 481 481 481 481 481



Over-Counter Market

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Weden Co 46
Westeror 40
Wester Wrigst We .18
Xomox Corp
Yardney Elec
Yell Frgt 5vg .50
YellokrBr 1.65b
Ziesler Ce .52
Zenits Punking
Zenits Labs
ZionsUlesBn .76

International Bonds weekly list of nan-dollar denominated issues.)

(A weekly test of nan-a	Ì
Units of Account	
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. Zeotrest 0%-85 107 108	
CA 674-80 ************************************	
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CA 6-86 1022 1934	
ZECA 514-86	
TFE 812-86	
TPH 714-78	
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Sredit Nat. 8-86 103 104	
TUF 7-76	
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88 105 2 106 2	
. D . C C D D 102 104	
Excount 1-78 10014 1014	
Escon 014-20	
Frinchia 612-78 september 95 96	
Greater bra-86 mercenny 9412 9512	
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Deutsche Marks Australia Oil 7-87

Openhagen 61-87

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103's
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Onlinier 8-85
Lite. Council 724-58
Estada 674-87
Eurotima 674-87
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LAD 674-87
LCT 874-88
KHB 87-87
KLM 87-85
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nternational tock Market

ITRAIGHTS

CURDADNOS

SHARES

toliday Tratter Lodges Int.U.S.4 34 niba Holdings S.A., S.Fr. 140 alailile Systems Corp.U.S.\$ 20

sternotional Stock Market

Exten Square, ndoq 5.W.1, Enginee phone: 01-235-0922.

Treasury Bills

1973

Market Averages

Week Ended Oct. 31, 1973 Daw Janes High Low Last lust. 946.72 917.07 942.01

4.859 4.444 4.452

220 mm. 5.09 8.18 5.21 9.25 9.03 5.30 5.39 5.44 0.54 5.54 3.50 5.65

American Exchange Wack Ended Oct. 21, 1972

23% \$7% \$7% 2619 2619 2514 13% + % 514 — 16

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Insurance Stocks Alicityins 12
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Reg. Dev. Fund 514-79
Sinter Walker 514-79
Sparry 514-79
Teledyne 514-79
Vanammeren 6-79

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Zenith United This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. \$ 30,000,000

CREDIT POPULAIRE D'ALGERIE

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

and provided by

ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPANA BANCO POPULAR ESPANOL BANK OF MONTREAL BANK POLSKA KASA OPIEKI BANK POLSKA KASA OPIEKI
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
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Eurobond Market

0.430.27 Revenue (millions). 461.4 431.3 Profits (millions).. 24.02 18.3 1.21 Per Share Gillette Third Quarter 1072 7871 Revenue (millions). 228.3 186.1 Profits (millions). 20.93 15.53 Per Share Nine Month Revenue (millions). 630.6 524.9 Profits (millions).. 54.74 44.08 Per Share

Ingersoll-Rand Revenue (millions). 2044 212.97
Profits (millions). 15.9 16.13
Per Share Per Share Revenue (millions), 635.2 50.66 2.96 Profits (millions).. Per Share

Squibb Third Quarter 1972 1971 Revenue (millions). 240.1 218.9 Profits (millions)... 20.1 0.90 Per Share Revenue (millions). 668.2 606.7 Profits (millions).. 50.82 44.64 2.28 2.03 Per Share Consolidated Freightways Thirs Quarter 1973 1971 Revenus (millions). 151.14 133.65 Profits (millions).. Per Share 0.51 0.58 Revenue (millions), 432.48 352.59

Profits (millions).. 17.2 14.79
Per Share 147 1.29 Northwest Bancorp Third Quarter 1072 1971 Profits (millions) .. a11.13 a9.69 Per Share a0.97 a0.84 Profits (millions) .. b11.12 b9.5 Per Share b0.96 b0.83 Nine Manth Profits (millions) .. a31.24 a27.59 Per Share a2.71 a2.39 Profits (millions). b31.28 b28.0 Per Share b2.71 b. a.—Before securities transactions. b.—After securities transactions.

Sherwin-Williams Fourth Quarter 1972 1971 Revenue (millions), 1992 181.8 Profits (millions).. 9.77 Per Share 1.77
 Year
 Revenue (millions).
 658.3
 590.96

 Profits (millions).
 20.5
 15.34

 Per Share
 3.63
 2.68
 Per Share

NEW ISSUE

it is feared that bonds purchased

this way will be dumped for sale on the secondary market. Given the uncertain tone of the market, new-issue activity in the dollar sector has remained sub-

Saxon Industries is planning a \$15-million, 15-year convertible, expected with a coupon of 5 3/4 percent, a conversion premium of around 10 percent

The Swedish Investment Bank a government-owned institution is offering \$15 million of 15-year bonds at 7 3/4 percent. Still on offer is Hilton International's \$15 million of 7 3/4 percent bonds. Some complaints have been voiced about Dillon, Read's single-handed management of the Hilton bond (compared to the more usual practice of international groups). "If Europeans are putting up

the money (for the bonds), European banks should share in tho management commission," one irate banker said. A Dillon, Read spokesman said the firm's policy is not to take European co-managers when the borrower is American unless the client requests it. In this case, he added, it would be more embarrassing for Hilton, which has banking relations in every major city, to have to choose two or three to become co-man-agers than to have none at all Euro-clear reports that transactions it handled in the week ended Oct. 21 totaled a nominal \$216.2 million, up from \$200.5 mil-lion the previous week.

In clearing system news, CEDEL reports nine-month results are sharply higher. Deposits of securities with it are up 400 percent over the period and 100 financial institutions have become new members. Profits rose to \$86,787 on operating income of \$875,995. In the previous two quarters combined, it earned \$40,239.

Japanese Official Arrives in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI).-Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived yesterday to explain Tokyo's new relationship with China to Soviet leaders,

Mr. Ohira was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gronyko and other Soviet officials. The sources said that Mr. Ohira might see Leonid I Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary. Tuesday before returning home later in the day. Tomorrow he is scheduled to

have two sessions with Soviet leaders to discuss a peace treaty officially ending the state of war between China and Japan and to explain Japan's new relationship with Peking.



OVERDRIVE (WAY OVER)-Truck loaded down with 12 crushed cars, almost lost them in Houston last week and driver had to pull nvcr to the side of the road to straighten things nut a little bit and also to make sure that he wouldn't end up just like his cargo.

Clouds Hamper Search for Boggs

ing, rescua planes dodged lowlying clouds in the sixth day of a search for missing House majority leader Hale Boggs and three other men.

Two reconnaissance jets went aloft today with 52 other air-craft, but visibility was cut by clouds over "two-thirds to threequarters of the primary search area," officials said. Four Coast Guard cutters combed the coast-

The wilderness search began last Monday when the 58-year old Rep. Boggs, D., La., Rep. Nick Begich of Alaska, 40, Russel L. Brown, 37, a Begich aide, and

KLM Curbs 1st Class

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22 (AP) -KLM Royal Dutch airlines has announced that on its European flights first-class accommodation will be discontinued. On these routes the airline uses mainly DC-9 aircraft. The new arrangement means that the number of seats in DC-9s will be increased by 19.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 22 Don E. Jonz, the pilot, disappear-(AP).—Tracking and backtrack- ed on a flight from here to ed on a flight from here to Juneau, 560 miles to the southcast.

Air Force Maj. Henry Stocker said two RF4-C Phantom jets, equipped with cloud-piercing electronic equipment, were joining the hunt. Meanwhile, the search was extended south of Juneau to an area which five California ham radio operators said could be the source of a mysterious radio signal they picked up last Monday.

British Royal Tour Of Yugoslavia Ends

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters) .-Queen Elizabeth II, her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, arrived here yesterday after their five-day state visit to Yugoslavia.

Shortly after their plane arrived here, the royal family left by car to spend the rest of the weekend at Windsor Castle, Ear-Yugoslavia's President Tito bade farewell to his royal guests at Pula Airport in Yugoslavia.

October 20, 1973

These Debentures were offered and sold outside the United States. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

\$20,000,000

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74% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1987

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Principal, Premium, if Any, and Interest by

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-- Deutsche Kommunalbank Deway, Cortvriendt International S.A. Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dominion Securities Corporation Dresdner Bank Editcentro S.p.A. Effectenhank-Warburg A.G. Euramerica International FNCB Eurosecurities S.A. Robert Fleming & Co. **Гіпасо**г Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkansen Hambros Bank Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Goldman Sachs International Corp. Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Kidder, Peabody & Co. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Hill Samuel & Co. Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K. Kleinwort, Benson Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Layoro Bank Finance Company N.V. Lehman Brothers Manufacturers Hanover

Merck, Finck & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. The Nikko Securities Co. Morgan & Cie International S.A. Nomura Securities International, Inc. Den norske Gredithank Peterbroeck Van Campenhout Securities S.A. Orion Bank Limited Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Privathanken i Kiebenhavn N.M. Rothschild & Sons Rowe & Pitman Saifi Securities International Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith, Barney & Co. Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Syenska Handelsbanken Ultrafin International Corporation

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

Westdeutsche Landesbank White, Weld & Co. Yamaichi Securities Company Girozentrale

HOW COULD ANYONE BAN GUCH

A NEAT BOOK AS "THE SIX

BUNNY-WUNNIES FREAK OUT

WE'VE GOT TO STOP

MEETING LIKE THIS.

EASY FOR

Liez

10.23

MELL

ENJOY IT, SON,

THREE OR MORE

TOUCHDOWNS.

PUT YOUR

BEST MAN

ON ED!

INSIDE -- WHERE

SIDE -- WHERE YOUR HEART LIVES

MIST

DOORBELL

PROBABLY.

BUTTHE CAR,

SIR. WHERE

JUNE, I CAN'T BELIEVE IT! MY VISION'S RETURNED! I CAN SEE!

LAZAMUS:

HIM TO

-DO YOU MEAN

TO THINK WITH,

OF TO

WORK ON?

BECUZ IT GUARANTEES AH DON'T HAFTA TRAIN FO TH' SADIE HAV/KINS RACE,

NOVEMBER 18th

IT'S BEEN BANNED FROM THE

CHOOL LIBRARY! I CAN'T BELIEVE IT

E

PEASTCRES / YES MA'AH WE'D'

LIKE TO BORROW

THE LATEST BOCK

.

OUR MARRIAGE

COOKIE WANTS ME

TO FLATTEN GOME CAN'S FOR THE

RECYCLING DRIVE

AND THE MAIN PREREQUISITE

FOR A BRAIN-SURGEON IS,

ARE THERE ANY

QUESTIONS :

NATURALLY, A BRAIN.

WHERE CAN

I RETURN IT

FUT YOUR

SECOND BEST

MAN ON THE CASE.

DR MORGAN IS WITH A PATIENT, KEN --- BUT HE'LL BE ABLE TO

DAY GOT

BECUZ IT GUAPANTEES AH'LL BE YOR'N FO'TH'REST

YOU DON'T NEED

A TANK FOR

THAT! STOMP

WITH YOU AND THE FULLBACK IN TIP-TOP SHAPE, YOU OUGHT TO BEAT THOSE

HOW COME!

WHAT? KEN, THAT'S WON-DERFUL NEWS!

CHIPMUNKS BY ABOUT 3 TOUCHPOWNS

SATURDAY, EH?

ON THEM!

В.

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WHUTIS

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WHERE ARE

WITH THAT

BEETLE?

FUTURE

BRAIN-

SURGEONS

AMERICA

MEET

HERE

CANNY?..

A

BOTH TIP-TOP

BUT I CAN'T

KEEP THE CAR

TECH COULD BE

PROBATION.

SOME BODY

HELD UP

STAND AND

WITH FIFTY

JUST A MINUTE!

EDS HOTDOS







BLONDIE



BRIDGE.

By Alan Truscott

As it was, there were 12 top

tricks with the club finesse

available for the 13th. South

duly took the finesse and that

so much that had bidding had netted their opponents 11 inter-

national match points, but the

fact that if South had played

The right play after the open-

ing spade lead was to cash win-

ners in the major suits, postpon-

possible. This would have re-

vealed that East had started

with only three cards in the major suits, and therefore ten

cards in the minors. Declarer'o

chance of a successful club fi-

nesse would then have fallen

played East for the club king,

was to cash the club ace before

cashing the final heart winners.

He would then have had an ex-

cellent chance of squeezing East

with the club king and diamond

length, However, since East did not hold the king, the squeeze would have failed and declarer

would have gone down to defeat

The right play, if South had

from 50 percent to 22 percent.

ing the club finesse as long as

would have gone down.

grand slam correctly he

What upset the Irish was not

was that

the

Even in team play, the effect tricks would have been almost of luck is often quite substantial. zero. Bad bids and bad plays succeed, as Peter Pigot of Dublin demonstrates in a recent article in England'a Bridge Magazine.

One of the saddest stories was about the diagramed deal, which occurred in the 1972 World Team Olympiad in Mismi Beach wheo Ireland met one of the weakest teams in the event. The Irish North-South bid to the right contract of six no-trump, and had no trouble.

In the replay, the bidding was surprisingly abrupt. North opened one club, which was strong and artificial, and South's response of one no-trump promised an ace and a king in the system being used. North's astonishing jump to seven no-trump cannot be explained.

He had no way to know that no-trump would be preferable to hearts as a contract, nor that South held snything more than the ace and king he had promised. If South had had the same hand without the club queen, the percentage chance of making 13

NORTH (D)

AKQ854

with a hard-luck story of his own to write about. WEST EAST ↑ 109874 ♥ 10973 ♦ J5 ♥ 6 ♦ J9832 Solution to Friday's Parzle A 109865. SOUTH **▲ K32** Ø J2 ♦ A 1075-♣ QJ72 Neither side was vulnerable The bidding: North East South West 1 N.T. Pass 1 & Pass 7 N.T. Pass

Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE

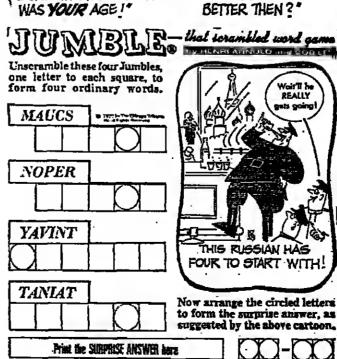
-Pass



I SAW THIS MOVIE WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE !

"WAS IT ANY BETTER THEN?"

(Answers to:



Jumbles: GOUTY TYING MINGLE COMEDY Samer Often gross tharper with use-A TONGUE

BOOKS

WHEN ALL THE LAUGHTER DIED IN SORROW By Lauce Renticl. Saturday Review Press. 265 pp. 86 35.

A MINGLED YARN

Chronicle of a Troubled Family By Boulah Parker. Yale. 333 pp. Illustrated with genealogu *\$7.95*.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

to see the mighty failen low. So both of these unusual books have their built-in satisfactions. After all, there must be thousands of people not even remotely interested in professional football who remain curious to know why Lance Rentzel, the Dallas Cowboys receiver who once seemed to hold the American dream by the scruff of its golden neck, risked throwing it away by committing a sleazy sexual erime. And who can resist the story told by "A Mingled Yarn"—of an old and distinguished American fami-ly, which in its 10th generation produced two schizophrenics and a child who narrowly escaped mental illness to tell their tale? No point in denying it: it's gossip time, and you might as well gather around.

But I sm even happier to renort that these books serve useful purposes as well, and that when one finishes reading them. one's thoughts are far from gossip. For Lance Rentzel's When All the Laughter Dled in Sorrow" is in its peculiar war the sort of inspirational guide that most athlete-autobiographies try to be but fail. And "A Mingled Yarn" sets one thinking about that most problematical of puzthe interaction of history and biography.

No doubt Mr. Rentzel's book will also trouble many readers. For here Rentzel was: a child gifted with brains, athletic ability and a wealthy family behind him, who seemed to have grown into a peculiarly American form of God: professional football star; husband of Joey Heatherton, a show-business luminary with money and a pedigree to boot (the news stories of their wedding iu New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral read like pop-art sociology . . . and his name sounded more like a machine than human And as if his nature conld not abide such a confluence of good fortune, it had led him to commit "the offense of exposing [himself] to a female child under the age of 16 years," as the judge who sentenced him had phrased

And here he is now, telling all, but folding his agonized confession into the entertaining story of his life and times on the way up, and his carrer with the Dallas Cowboys during the years when that team, because of a long string of spectacular failures, had become one of the most interesting sports phenomena of the past So isn't this rather a case of

having it both ways-of dripping crocodile tears all the way to the bank? Isn't this just one more bizarre instance of Rentzel's "showmanship"? It can certainly be argued so. But it can also be argued that he lives in a goldfish bowi no matter what he does: the consequences of his crime were exaggerated by publicity, so why not his repentance and explanation? Whichever the case, an epilogue by Rentzel's psychiatrist informs us that he encouraged his patient to write this book. And the result is going to

SOMETHING in all of us leves make a lot of people understand and sympathize.

"A Mingled Yarn," which takes the form of a dialogue between Amy Carpenter and psychoanalyse Benjah Parker, is also troubling. but for entirely different reasons. An air of unreality hangs over the story, because the real identicarefully disguised and because Miss Carpenter tells the story of its 10th generation in a sivir that reads like a parody of Dickens. It is as if a tragic fragment of: American history had been stuff. ed into a 19th-century potboiler. And one feels almost that one ought to be nibbling from a box

of chocolates as one follows how of chocolates as one ronows now.

Amy and her older siblings, Virginia and Eliot jr., were born to
a family "with oil the advantages," whose founder had arrived
on these shores in 1635, and whose ancestors had included industrialists, war heroes, ministers and other citizens of honorable and upright standing. One feels almost as if one should be twisting a hanky as Virginia. Eliot and Amy suffer the repeated blows of unhappy childhood and drift toward madness and suicide uotli only Amy, miraculously saved by luck and pluck, struggles ashore to tell her survivor's tale.

Fortunately, however, Dr. Parker interrupts often enough to rescue the history from complete incredibility. And the questions she keeps raising are important enough to make credibility seem relatively unimportant. Can schizophrenia be traced to genetic defect? Or is it nurtured by ex-perience? If experience is the predominant cause of mental illness, what is the crux of that experience? At what stage in s life does madness become ineri-table? Is it certain that in the long run even great families must take sick and die? And if so,

"A Mingled Yarn" provides no final answers to such questions, Nor does Dr. Parker insist that it should. As she concludes: "... the development of schizophrenia and the suicide of one descendant? at the confluence of two family lines hitherto without known, mental illuess brought an end to both. We have seen something. of what happened to [Eliot jr.1and have looked briefly at some sources for the anxiety that caused him to make a break with reality as others know it. Many of these pressures arose from the personality characteristics of his parents who, in their turn, had developed problems rooted in the personalities of their parents, and other parents before them. Perhaps there is no real answer to: the question of how it all came about, and we are only left with one final question. Where did

the end begin?" But the suggestion here that history is the nightmare from which we are trying to awaken not ignorance of biochemistry or stupidity when it comes to proper toilet training: This is eloquent in its implications and refreshing to contemplate.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

II Town near Milan 12 French notion

Shoe parts

Make over

Schumann or

African lake

More painful Insipid

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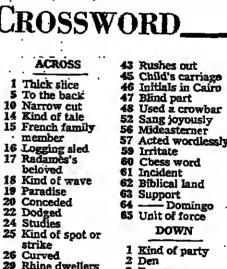
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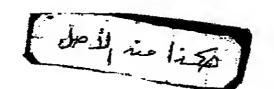
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للكذاعية للمل

A's Capture Series as Reds Bow n 7th Game, 3-2; Tenace Stars

By Joseph Durso NCINNATI, Oct. 22 (NYT) .-Oakland A's-the only team seball with 10 mustaches and maie finally won the World s today when they defeated nati Reds in the sevand last game, 3-2.

bounding after two straight ats, the American League notions broke a 1-1 tie with runs in the sixth inning and he way. And when Rollie ers retired Pete Rose on a fly to left-center field with tying run on first base in most dramatic upsets in the

ear history of the Series. he A's, who migrated to Caliila from Kansas City four s ago after moving from jedelphia 13 years before that. e solid underdogs when the ess began. They had lost their hitter, Reggie Jackson, and left-handed relief pitcher, ald Knowles, through injuries. it with the title at stake towinner take all, they edged National League champions the hitting of Gene Tenace Sal Bando plus the pitching Fingers and Jim (Cattish) der. It was the sixth game in n that was decided by one the 28th time a series had , the limit and the ninth

in the last 12 years. Ay first two or three years in ball, the barbs bothered me," Charles O. Finley, the con-ersial owner of the A's, pour-California champagne on peoin his team's locker room 'r the game. "But not any-

thought we could win it last og when Vida Blue Wasn't is, referring to his star pitch-

.S. Retains mateur Golf len's Crown

UENOS AIRES, Oct. 22 (UPI), he United States won the. ld smateur golf team chamschip for the Eisenhower Cup erday with a 3-under-par 68 Ben Crenshaw, a per-71 hy vin Giles and a 75 by Mark es. Crenshaw's 68 tied the rnament record.

he final-round 214 total gave United States 865 for the 72 es. Australia was second with and South Africa third with , each with 222s on the last

Spain was fourth with 879 and gentina and New Zealand tied fifth with 884. Four players participated for th of the 32 competing nations, h the three hest cards count-

; each day. The defending champion U.S. m which won the title in drid two years ago, railied m three strokes behind Ausis in the final round for the -stroke victory. nthony Gresham of Australia

s individual honors with a r-round total of 285. Crenshaw Giles tied for second with ther leading team scores were

France, 903; West Germany, Taiwan, 907; Italy, 912, and den, 913.

Knudson Leads by 5 APA, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP) .-old Palmer blew a two-shot with a 75 yesterday and adian George Knudson took ser International Open golf nament.

Smith, Nastase pset in Tennis

BARCELONA, Oct. 22 (UPI) -Manuel Orantes of Spain set Stan Smith of Sea nes. S.C. today, 9-7, 7-9, 7-5, I, to gain the final of the unt Godo Grand Prix tens tournament, Smith, the imbledon champion, led the nited States to a successful fense of the Davis Cup this

Orantes meets Jan Kodes Częchoslovakia, who upset e Nastase of Romania, 9-7,

at countrywoman Natalie ichs, 6-4, 6-1, to win tho men's singles title.

5. Silver Medalist es in Auto Crash

ELGRADE, Oct. 22 (UPI).pard Sanders, a U.S. Olympic stler, died in an automobile dent in southern Yugoslavia, inesday, U.S. Consulate offi-<s announced.

, inders, 27, won a silver medal 126-pound wrestling at the nich Olympic Games. The ege student from Portland dled with Helen Antoinette re, a student from San Fran-State College, and an uni-

Finley. "I tried to convince our guys we could win even without Vida, and the idea took hold." "The Reds were favored to walk through us because I wasn't playing," said Jackson, who ruptured a leg muscle in Oakland's final playoff game against Detroit.

"But the guys stuck together—maybe the word's 'united." "They didn't make many mistakes." said Johnny Bench, the power-hitting catcher for the Reds. "They had their plays and their fundamentals, and didn't beat themselves. They didn't give us four outa."

What happened today, though, was that the Reds did give the A's four outs in the first inning. almost before the crowd of 56,040. a Riverfront Stadium record, had

The pitchers were Jack Billingham for the Reds, whose victory in the third game was Cineinnatia first of the Series and John (Blue Moon) Odom for the A's, who had pitched seven innings against Billingham that night and lost.

Line-Up Changes

For the final game Oakland revamped its line-up. Mike Ep-stein, hitless in 16 times at bat, was benched. Matty Alou, with only one hit in six games, was dropped to the No. 0 spot. Tenace switched from catcher to first base because the Reds had stolen 11 bases on him, but also was promoted to the clean-up batting spot because he had tied a World Series record with four

An even bigger surprise, though, faced Hal McRae, who pinch-hit

their rousing revival yesterday by

crushing the Oakland A's, 8-1,

at three games apiece,

eliminated them.

and deadlocked the World Series

It was the loudest outbreak of

hitting in an otherwise tight

Series and it gave the Reds their second straight victory—at a

time when one slip would have

Back on home ground after three games in California, Cincin-

nati pounded four pitchers for 10

hits before 52,737 persons in Riverfront Stadium, They started

with a home run by Johnny Beach

off Vida Blue in the fourth in-

ning and finished with a five-run

burst in the seventh and suddenly

put the long-haired A's into a

Not only that, but for the sec-

ond day in a row his "front three"

came through. They are Pete

Rose, Joe Morgan and Bob Tolan,

and they reached base a total of

six times for a total of four runs.

They also contributed two of the

three hases the Reds stole yester-

day, giving Cincinnati II steals in

Injured Staff -

The strategic significance of the

Reds' comeback probably lay in

the fact that they defeated Bine

one day after they had defeated Jim (Catfish) Hunter and Rollie

Fingers. The winning pitcher in

relief both times-for an injured,

strained staff-was Ross Grimsley,

who lost as a starter last Sun-

But with two out in the bottom

of the fourth, Bench drove a 3-and-1 pltch into the left field

balcony for his first home run of

tha Series after 40 in the regular

season. It was a fastball at the

knees, and it traveled 400 feet

before bouncing into the crowd.

Nolan Routed

got the run back and also chased Gary Nolan. They did it with four

solid shots, two of which were

caught at the base of the wall.

two of which were not, For open-

ers, Sal Bendo lined a single to left-center and then waited at

first while Angel Mangual sent

Rose to the concrete in left and

while Tenace sent Tolan to the

That was as long as Bando

herniated disk, doubled into

waited, though. Dick Green, who

sat out most of the summer with

the gap in rightcenter between

Tolan and Hal McRae, scoring

Bando and tying the game.
Nolan, who said later that his shoulder had started tightening

the inning before, immediately

was replaced by Grimsley, 2 21-

year-old lefthander from Topeka,

Kan., who was the pitcher of

record when the Reds moved

ended Blue's afternoon. The 28-

year-old lefthander from Loui-

siana, who settled his money

hassle last spring at \$63,000, got

concrets in center.

Half an inning later, the A's

15 attempts in six games.

batter, Angel Manguel, hit a line drive to right center that Bob Tolan misjudged. He ran in then leaped when the ball sailed off his fingertips and it skittered to the wall for a three-base error.

Billingham steaded long enough to retire Joe Rudi on a fly to medium left field, with Mangual holding third while Pete Rose threw a one-hop strike to Bench. But then Tenace—later voted the outstanding player in the Series -bounced one toward third base. It would have been the third out, but the ball struck the edge of the artificial turf where it joins a patch of dirt near the bag and caromed high off Denis Menke's glove for a bad-luck single and a

"You can play a thousand balls like that one," Menke said later, "and only one will hit the edge of the carpet. That one

It took the Reds until the fifth inning to make up for that combination of flukes, and when they did they nearly broke loose.

Odom Replaced The Reds got going with a double into the left-field corner by Tony Peres, the leading hitter on both clubs with 10 for 23. Odom struck out Menke hut walked Cesar Geronimo on four pitches, and when he threw two balls and one strike to Dave Concepcion, he was replaced by who had etarted the second and fifth games.

Hunter, also missing the plate, then walked Concepcion and

Grimsley Wins 5th and 6th Games

retired his last 10 batters. But the move paid off when McRas hit the first pitch 400 feet to deepest center field. It looked like a grand-slam

allowed only two hits and had

home run imtil Mangual, his back to the concrete, made the catch. Perez tagged up at third and scored the tying run. Finally, with Reds still at first and eccond. Rose drove one deep to center, where Mangual again made the catch to end the inning.

"If I had it all to do over again," said manager Sparky Anderson of Cincinnati, "I wouldn't change anything. I'd just hope that McRate would pull that ball shout three feet to the left. When he hit it he thought the ball was

Half an inning later, though, it was the Reds who were gone as the game suddenly veered away from them in the top of the sixth. Their new pitcher was Pedro Borbon, working for the sixth time in seven games, and he got off to a bad start when Bert Campaneris bounced a single through the middle.

It was his first hit in 22 times at hat, and he pulled into second base a moment later while Mangual was being thrown out on a sacrifice bunt. Then he took third while Rudi was being thrown out on a grounder to Joe Morgan. The Reds now had to get one

hatter out to escape the jam, but four reached base before they did. The first was Tenace, who hit

On the one-strike pitch from Borbon, he pulled a double down the left-field line to drive home his ninth run in seven games and to give the A's a 2-1

Allan Lewis, the sprinting spe-cialist, ran for Tenace and Borbon then got into deeper trouble by throwing three halls to Bando, The next pitch was down the middle and Bande was laying

"On 3-and-0." Bando said later. "I was thinking about taking it. But it was a fast hall and I said to myself, It's there.' Then after I hit it and saw it hounce past Tolan, I felt on top of the world." The ball, lined to straightaway center, carried over Tolan's head as he drifted back and it fell for a double while Tolan sprawled onto the dirt track near the wall. It now was 3-1, and the Reds also had a limping center fielder. Clay Carroll came in for Borbon

intentional walk and an error at shortstop, but Dick Green struck out and the A's had a two-run lead with four innings to go. When Rose opened the eighth with a single, it was the Reds' first hit since the first inning. Williams replaced Hunter with

Oakland loaded the bases on an

Strategic Moves

The next scheduled batter was George Foster, who had replaced Tolan, but he was replaced by a pinch hitter, Julian Javier. So Williams in turn replaced Holtzman with his bullpen ace. Fingers. prompting Anderson to coplece Javier with the left-handed Joe Hague. When all the strategy had died down, Hague popped out to Campaneria

Williams then ordered Bench walked intentionally and the Reds had the bases loaded with only one out. When Perez followed with a fly to right, Rose finally scored and it was 3-2.

Menke, who left five runners stranded during the game, lifted a high fly to short left that Rudi took for the third out.

In the ninth. Cincinnati had a parting shot when Darrel Chaney was struck on the leg by a pitch with two down. But Rose hit the next pitch to left center where Rudl caught it for the last out of the 69th World Series.

NBA Results

Saturday's Cames Boston 104, Baltimore 181 (White 36, lowens, Baylicek 20; Chesier 24, New York 111, Philadelphia 88 (Frazier 21, Bibby, Jackson 17; Block 10, Boyd, Carter 18). Milwauke 91, Buffalo 63 (Robert-902 27, Dandridge 20; Hummer 12, Wermar 18:. Detroit 103, Cieveland 95 (Bing 28, Rowe 16; Roberson 21, Carr, D. Davis Rowe 16; Roberson 21, Carr, D. Davis
181.
K. G.-Omaha 108, Atlanta 181 (Archibald 33, Van Ardale 23; Gillism
23, Maravitch 18.
Chicago 138, Houston 97 (Love 24,
Walker 25; Murphy 10. J. Walker 171,
Golden State 184, Portland 97
(Mullins 13, Barry 22; Wicks 45,
Privic 20).
Phoenix 129, Seattle 117 (Scott 80,
Van Aradals 19; Brisker 34, McDanlels
181.

Houston 136, Arlanta 163 (Maravich 9. Gilliam 18; Walker 29, Murphy 20. Chinam 15: White 27, 221.
Colden State 151, Scattle 92 (Mullins 28, Barry 28; Haywood 22, Beard Los Angeles 126, Portland 104 /Rair-Los Angeles 126, Portland 104 (Hair-ston, McMillan 25, West 18; Adelman, Dischinger 18, Martin, Petris 14). Hoston 126, Buffalo 118 (Covens 24, White 18; R. Smith 28, Oarrett 19). New York, 52, Clevyland 59 (Frazier 13, DeBusschere 18; Borenson 26, Carr 25).

ABA Results Saturday's Games

Virginia 119. Carolina 118 (Trvine, Erving 22. Eakins 17; Calvin 32, Warren 12). Warren 12).

Kentucky 112, Utah 92 (Ollmora, Dampier 23, Simon 22; Wise 24, Boons New York 118, Indiana 164 (Chones 26, Palts 23; McGianis 28, Lewis 21).

Friday's Games Virginia 130. New York 125 (Eakins, Faving 26, Barr 22; Taylor 25, Car-ter 22). Leviz 22.

Dente: 118. Indiana 99 (Simpson 24. Bock 21; Lewis 19, Haniela, Hillman, Reller, McClinnis 22.

San Diego 123. Mamphis 127 (Milliar 27. Taylor 24; Thompton 18).

Ulab 137, Carolina 111 (Wise 28, J. Jones 28; Cunningham 23, Calvin 18).

NHL Results Balarday's Games

Salarday's Games

Montreal S, Vancouver I (Courage et al. 1988).

Schmeutz, Boddy, Tannahills.

Detroit 3, Toronto 1 (Fontaine, Libett, T. Bergman; Sittler).

N.Y. Rangers Z, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Hadfleid, Bousseap; Cameron).

Bonton 4, Pittsburgh I (Marcotts, Rodge, Buryk, Staoffeld; McDenald, Polisi. Polisi. Buffalo 1, Rt. Louis 1 (Martin; St. Builtelo I, Rt. Louis I talartin; St. Marsellie I.
Atlanta 3, Minnesona 2 (Riswart, McMillan, McGresty; Oliver, Haxtall;
Los Angelea 3, Chicago 1 (Betmier,
Marcotte, Berry; Angolti).

Friday's Game Philadelphia 3, California 3 (Lonsberry, MacLeish, Fiett; Redmond, J. Johnston, McKochnie).

WHA Results Saturday's Games

New York J. Houston 2 Mivers, Sheehan 7; Harris, Labissiere: Ottava 5, Cleveland 3 (Carleton, Trottier 2, Climis, Mirk; Buchannan, Pinder. Hannal.
Quebec 5. New England 4 (J.C. Tremblay, Psyrite, Lectoro 2, Guite Pauseau; Plasu 2, Caffery, Selwood). Friday's Games

Alberta & Philadelphia 1 (Walters , Pateraud; Bennett). Winnipeg 1, Minnetote 1 (Zannasi;



of Oakland (left) and three A's celebrate World Series victory. Pitcher Rollie Fingers hugs eateher Dave Duncan as third-baseman Sal Bando jumps on Fingers's back.

Notre Dame Loses

Ken Holtzman, the lefthander No. 2 Oklahoma Upset who had started the first and who had started the lirss and fourth games, and on his second pitch, Morgan ripped a low line drive past first hase for a dauble charge Rose to third. By Colorado by 20-14

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Colorado intercepted three passes and recovered a fumble, and quarterback Ken Johnson led the Buffaloes to an upset of second-

ranked Oklahoma yesterday, 20-14. The Buffaloes rallied from a 7-0 halftime deficit with two thirdquarter touchdowns-the first scored against Oklahoma this seaon-and barefoot kicker Fred Lima added two field goals in the final period at Boulder, Colo. Oklahoma penetrated Colorado's

40-yard line only twice—on a fumble recovery that led to the Sooners' first touchdown and on a scoring drive late in the game. Johnson, hitting tight end J.V. Cain and wingback Jon Keyworth with two passes in the third period, directed the Buffaloes into Oklahoma territory, only to have sophomore tailback Gary Campbell fumble the ball away

at the Sooners' 10-yard line. Campbell redeemed himself on the ensuing series hy taking a pitchout and running 43 yards down the right sideline for Colorado's first touchdown. A television videotape replay showed Campbell stepping out of bounds just before reaching the goal line.

Lima's extra-point bick was But the Sooners could not move on their next possession, and a high center snap sent punter Joe Wylte into the end sone, where he got off a pass which was intercepted hy Cullen Bryant and returned to the Sooners' 15-yard

Siz playa later, Keyworth made leaping catch for a touchdown. Pullback Bo Matthews crashed over for the 2-point conversion, After a scoreless first period, Oklahoma capitalized on a Colorado fumble at the Buffaloes' 35. Quarterhack Dave Robertson scored from 17 yards out. Missouri 30, Notre Dame 26

Fullback Don Johnson scored two touchdowns and Greg Hill booted three field goals as Missouri upset previously unbeaten Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. 30-26. The Tigers hullt a 30-14 lead early in the final period hefore the Irish scored on a 14-yard keeper hy quarterback Tom Clements and a 12-yard run by fullback Randy Huff. The loss was Notre Dame's first in five games. Missouri evened its won-lost re-

Alabama 17, Tennessee 10 Third-ranked Alabama scored two touchdowns within a 36-second span of the final two minutes, the last on a 22-yard run hy Terry Davie, and defeated 0th-ranked Tennessee, 17-10, in Southwest Conference football game at Knoxville, Tenn, Trailing by 10-3 and apparently whipped. Alabama marched 48 yards for the tying touchdown, It came on Wilbur Jackson's 2-yard plunge with 1 minute 48 seconds

Then John Mitchell pounced on a fumble by Condredge Holloway at the Tennessee 22. Davis streaked around right next play. Alabama has a 6-0 won-lost record. Tennessee is 4-2.

left in the game.

Navy 21, Air Force 17 Navy drove 80 yards to a touchdown in the closing seconds to upset previously undefeated Air Force, 21-17, at Colorado Springs. Tailback Dan Howard powered into the end zone with a pitchout from 5 yards out with 31 seconds remaining.

Nebraska 56, Kansas 0 Quarterback David Humm threw a school record four touchdown passes, one a 72-yarder to Johnny Rodgers, as fifth-ranked Nebraska beat Kansas, 56-0, on the road. Oregon 15, Stanford 13.

Hugh Woodward, replacing injured kicker Keith Lively, booted three field goals, and sophomore Don Reynolds scored on an 85vand run as Oregon shocked nationally ranked Stanford, 15-13, at home. Oregon, a winner ence in six games before yesteron Reynolds's 'score and field goals of 37, 24 and 45 yards

UCLA 49, California 13

Pacific-8 Conference rushing leader Kermit Johnson bolted for touchdown runs of 55 and 45 yards in the first quarter to lead UCLA to a 49-13 victory over California at Berkeley, Calif.

USC 34, Washington ?

Anthony Davis ran for two touchdowns and Sam Cunning-bam plunged for two more as the top-ranked Southern California Trojans hammered Washington at home, 34-7, in a Pacific-S Conference game. The Trojans ran their record to 7-0, Washington played without injured quarterback Sonny Sixkiller. Army 35, Rutgers 28

Army overcame a 10-point dellcit with three second-period touchdowns, including Bruce Simpson's 79-yard run, and de-feated Rutgers, 35-38, on the

Ohio St. 44, Indiana 7 Harold Henson and Greg Hare scored two touchdowns each as fourth-ranked Ohio State routed at Columbus, Ohio. Indiana lost its quarterback, Ted McNulty, the Big Ten passing leader, with a leg injury early in the first half.

Penn State 17, Syracuse •

A fumbled punt reception recovered by Penn State on the Syracuse 44 led to the Nittany Lions' first score, a 1-yard plunge by quarterback John Hufnagel, and the tough Penn State defense shut out the Orange in a 17-0 home victory.

Dartmouth 49, Brown 20 Dartmouth routed Brown, 49-20, at home with a five-touchdown second quarter, the greatest Big Green outburst in the school's 91year football history. The victory gave Dartmouth a 2-0 Ivy Lesgue mark and kept it in a three-way tie for first with Yale, which beat

Columbia, 28-14, and Harvard, which routed Cornell, 33-15. Texas 35, Arkansas 15 Texas quarterback Alan Lowry scored on two touchdown runs within 92 ecconds in leading the defending Southwest Conference champion Longhorns to a 35-15

Purdue 37, Northwestern 0 Otis Armstrong hecame Purdue's all-time single-gama and career rushing leader as Boilermakere rolled over North-western, 37-0, at West Lafayette, Ind. Armstrong scored on 54 and 53-yard runs and rushed for 233 yards in 32 carries to eclipse Leroy Keyes's record of 225 yards set in 1957 against Illinois.

home victory over Arkansas.

Eagles Nip NFL Chiefs By 21-20

Liske Hurls 3 Scoring Passes

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).— Philadelphia quarterback Pete Liske threw three long touchdown passes in the first half today, two to Harold Jackson, and the Eagles stunned the Kansas City Chiefs, 21-20, for their first National Football League victory of the eesson.

Ben Hawkins caught a 67-yard touchdown pass en the third play of the game after the ball was batted in the air. Jackson work-ed against Jion Marsalis for touchdown catches of 36 and 41

The victory was Philadelphia's first in six games while the Chiefs fell to a 3-3 won-lost record. The Chiefs still haven't won a regular-season game in their new Arrowhead etadium.

Jets 24. Colts 20

Joe Namath threw an 83-yard touchdown pass to Eddie Bell with 63 seconds remaining to life New York to a 24-20 home victory over Baltimore and spoil John

Sandusky's liead coaening debut. Lions 34, Chargers 20

Running back Mel Farr, starting for the first time in more than a year, scored two touchdowns, and another displaced regular, Larry Walton, added another to help Detroit to a 34-20 home victory over San Dicco.

Ginnis 27, Cardinals 21 A pair of field goals by Pete

Gogolak climaxed a 20-point second half as New York overcame a two-touchdown first-half deficit to stun St. Louis, 27-21, at New York for its fourth straight victory. Trailing, 21-7, at the half, the Ginnts used only I minute 7 seconds to tie the score at the putset of the third period. Linebacker Pat Hughes recovered a fumble by the Cardinals' Donnie Anderson on the St. Louis 19 and two plays later quarterback Norm Snead hit Don Herrmann with a 16-yard touchdown pass. A minute later, Giants' safety Spider Lockhart picked off a Jim Hart pass intended for Jackie Smith and ran it 29 yards into tine end zone as New York pulled to a 21-21 tic.

Faicons 10, Packers 2 Quarterback Boh Berry directed

Atlanta on two long scoring drives midway through the game to give the Falcons a 10-9 victory over Green Bay at Milwaudea It was the second loss this year for the Packers and dropped them into a tie with Detroit for the National Conference Central Division lead with 4-2 won-lost records. Fenalties figured in both Atlanta scores. An interference call on an 86-yard drive gave the Fal-14. Art Malone scored from tho

1-yard line. Browns 23, Oilers 17 Cleveland quarterback Mike Phipps passed 37 yards to Frank Pitts for one touchdown and

sneaked I yard for the winning touchdown with 3:36 left in the game to give the Browns a 23-17 road victory over Houston. Dolphins 24, Bills 23 Miami kept pro football's only perfect record unblemished with

a 24-23 home victory over Buffelo. Miami's Mercury Morris flitted for touchdowns on 5 and 15yard runs

Steelers 33, Patriots 3 Terry Bradshaw passed for 173

yards and a touchdown and set up two of four field goals by Roy Gerela to lead Pittsburgh to 2 33-3 home victory over New England, In the first period, the Steelers scored twice within a 45-second span. Bradshaw passed 40 yards to Ron Shanklin to set up Gerela's 19-yard field goal. Then linebacker Jack Ham intercepted a Jim Plunkett pass and ran 32 yards to score.

Sunday's Games

N Y. Jets 24, Baltimore 20. Miami 24, Buffalo 23. Pittsburgh 33. New England 3. N.Y. Giants 27, 81. Louis 21. N.Y. Gants W. at. Louis 21.
Atlanta 18. Green Bay 9.
Cleveland 23. Houston 17.
Philadelphia 21. Kansas City 20.
Detroit 4. San Diego 20.
Buffalo at Los Angeles.
Dallas at Washington.
Denver at Oakland.
Rew Orleans at San Prancisos. Monday Night'e Game

College Football Scores

Minnesota at Chicago.

Army 35. Rutgers 22. Congate 35, Princeton 36. Connecticut 31, Maine 0. Connecticut 31, Maine v.
C. W. Peet 31, Kings Point 26,
Dartmunth 49, Brown 20,
Delaware 31, Westchester 14,
Duke 20, Maryland 14,
Fordham 14, St. John's 7,
Harvard 33, Cornell 15,

Hoistra 28. Wayne State 2. Juans Hopkins 21, Georgetown 9. Manhattan 30, New York Tech 0. Manhattan 30, New York Tach Mass. 42, Rhodr Island 7. New Hamp. 38, Vermont 17. New Hamp. 38, Vermont 17. Penn 8thie 17, Syrscose 6. Pittsburgh 35, Boston Coll. 20, Tufts 28, Coast Guard 14. Wast 21:62-24. Verscholl. 6

Alabama 17, Tennessee 10.
Adurn 24. Georgia Tech 14.
Ciemeon 27, Virgnia 21.
Florida 16, Mississippi 6.
Florida 8tale 37, Cole, St. 0.
Georgia 28, Vandarbilt 2.
Grambling 26. Jackson St. 13.
LSU 18, Kentucky 0.
M*ami (Fis.) 33. Hausion 13.
Miami (Ohio) 21, South Carolin
Miss. St. 26. So. Miss. 7.
Murray St. 17, East Tenn. 6.
North Carolina 21, Weke Forest Alabama 17. Tennessee 10. North Carolina 21, Weke Porest 0, N. C. St. 38. East Carolina 16.

SOUTH

Tenn. Slate 44, Florida Ad.M 25, Tenn. Tech 28, Morehead 17. Texns 35, Arkansas 16, The Citadel 12, Chattanooga 5. William & Mary 21, VMI 3, Wolford 27, Navidson 17. MIDWEST

Colorado 20, Oklahoma 14, Indiana St. 49, Butler 31, Iowa St. 25, Kansaa St. 22, Mich. St. 21, Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 42. Iowa 14 Missouri 30, Noire Dame 26. Nebraska 56, Kansas 0. North Ut. 17, West Texas St. 0. Ohio State 44, Indiana 7, Okla. St. 20, Baylor 7. Purdus 37, Northwestern 8. Toledo 20. Deyton 17. Virginia Tech 53, Ohio U. 21.

SOUTHWEST Lamer 3, 8W Louisiana 0 Memphis St. 7, N. Texas St. 6. SNIU 39, Rice 14. SW Texas 26, Sam Honston 14. TCU 13, Texas A&M 18. Texas 35, Arkansas 15, Texas Tech 25, Arizona 10,

FAR WEST Arizona St. 49, Brigham Young 17. Articina St. 49, Brigham Young 17. Haho St. 35, Idaho 7. Nevada (Reno: 21, Santa Ciara 7. New Menico 56, Texas : El Paso) 7. Oregon 15. Stanford 13. USO 34. Washington 7. UCLA 49, Galifornia 13.

Utsh 27. Wyoming 6. Wash. 5:. 3i, Oregon St. 7. Weber St. 22, North. Arisons &

onth against Romania.

back shead in the home half of the fifth. McCrao led off by hitting his Gail Chanfreau of France second long drive in a row to center field. Nobody caught this one, and it glanced high off the wall for a double, just missing a home run. Denis Menke followed with a shot through the middle that was deflected off Blue's glove

behind second base, where Bert Companeris made a fine play to throw him out Sacrifice Fly

McCrae took third and, after Williams had talked things over with Blue at the mound, Dave Concepcion lifted a long high sacrifice fly to Mangual in center field for a 2-1 lead. An inning later, the Reds extended their lead to 3-1 and also

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22 (NYT). the first two Reds out. But The Cincinnati Reds continued then Tolan singled through the middle and stole second. When the count went to two balls and no strikes on Bench, the A's decided to relieve Blue with Boh They also decided to put Bench Concepcion stole second, prompt-

the series and it was 3-1 Cin-

runs scored.

on hase intentionally, but the decision backfired when Tony Ferez singled through the middle of the infield for his ninth hit of

The deluge came one inning

after that, with Dave Hamilton

pitching for Oakland. It started

with a pop-fly foul hy Menke. a single hy Concepcion and a strikeout by Tom Hall, the Red's third pitcher. Now the A's needed only one out to escape the inning, but before they got it six of the Reds reached hase and five

ing the A'e to walk Rose intentionally. Morgan looped a single down the leftfield line for one run and Tolan singled down the right-field line for two more. With three runs in. It was already Cincinnati's higgest inning

of the Series and the game was

Series Box Scores

Sixth Game CINCINNATI (N) OAKLAND (A) ab r h ht ah r Campaneris, as 4 0 Morgan, 2b 5 1 Alou, 17 4 Rudi, If 4 0 Epsetein, lb 4 0 Perez, lb 3 Bando, 3h 4 1 McRae, rf 1 0 1 Geronimo, rf 1 0 1 Mangual, cf 4 Tenace, c # 0 1 0 Bine, p 1 0 0 0 Grimsley, p 1 0 0 Borbon, p 0 0 0 Hall, p 2 0 0 Mincher, ph 0 0 0 Duncan, ph 1 0 0 Hamilton, p 0 0 0

Error-Mangual. Left on base-Oakland 7, Cincinnati 6. Two-base hits-Morgan, Green, McRae. Three-base hit-Concepcion. Home run-Bench (1). Stolen bases-Tolan 2, Concepcion. Sacrifice fly-Grimsley (W. 2-1) 1 1 0 0 1
Borbon 1 1 0 0 0
Hall 2 1/3 2 0 0 0

Says-Hall Time of game-2:31 Attendance-52,737.

Seventh Game CINCINNATI OAKLAND Rose, If 5 I 2 0 Campaneris, ss ... 4 1 2 0 Rose, If ... 5 1 2 0 Mangual, cf ... 4 1 0 0 Morgan 2b ... 3 0 1 0 Rudi, If ... 3 0 0 0 Tolan, cf ... 2 0 0 0 Tenace, 1b ... 3 0 2 2 Foster, rf ... 0 0 0 0 Lewis, pr ... 0 1 0 0 Jayler, ph ... 0 0 0 0 Hegan, 1b ... 1 0 0 0 Hague, rf ... 1 0 0 0 Bando, Sb ... 4 0 1 1 Bench, c ... 3 0 0 0 Manke, 3h 4 0.0 0 Geronimo, rf 3 0 0 0 Green, 2b ______ 4 0 1 0 Geronimo, rf 3 0 0
Odom, p 2 0 0 0 Concepcion, ss ... 3 0 0
Eunter, p 0 0 0 0 Eillingham, p 1 0 0 McRae, ph 0 0 Holtzman, p 0 0 0 0 Fingers, D 1 0 0 0 Borbon, p 0 0 0 Carroll, p 0 0 0 Uhlaender, ph 1 0 0 0 . Hall, p 0 0 0 Chancy, ph 0 0 0 0 Total _____ 28 2 4 2

E-Telan, Concepcion, Campaneris, DP-Oakland 1, LOB-Oakiand 8, Cincinnati 8, 2B. T. Perez, Tenace, Bando, Morgan, SB. Bench, S. Manguai, Companeris, SP. McRae, T. Perez.

	435		_	_				
Odom	4 1/3	2	1	1	4	2	0	
Hunter (W, 2-0)	2 2/3	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Holtzman	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Fingers	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Billingham	5	2	1	0	1	4	0	
Borbon (I, 0-1)	23.	. 3	2	2	0	0	0	
Carroll	1	0	. 0	0	2	1	0	
Grimsley	1/3	0	0	Ū	1	1	0	
Hall	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	

in hr r er bb so wp

Save-Fingers (2). HBP-by Fingers (Chancy), T-2:50 A-58040.

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Observer

In Victory, Magnanimity

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The Republicans are having good sport at McGovern's expense on the amnesty question, but in the long run it can only make them seem graceless and mean-spirited to their posterity.

Of course there must be amnesty, not simply because it is

essential to the spiritual recovery of the country after the trial of Vietnam, but because the irrepressible generosity of the American character will insist upon it.

Generosity and Baker greed - the two principles have been at war for a long time in the American character. Usually, greed wins. This is not shocking. We are, after all, except for our blacks. descended from a grasping, piratical Europe that was determined

to own the world. Our forebears, in fact, must have been tha most aggressive of that fierce race. The timid, surely, would not have set everything they knew and loved behind them for that crazy transatiantic gamble. So, if the greed is in our marrow, it is not surprising.

Nor need we be excessively ashamed of it so long as the impulse to generosity continues to flare and even to win an occasicoal battle. Indeed, perhaps because greed has been elevated to a sort of state philosophy here, we often seem to compensate by indulging in generosity out of all proportion to the need.

50 Airlines Endorse Ban on Hunt Flights

MORGES, Switzerland, Oct. 22 (Reuters).-Fifty of the world's major airlines have declared their support for a ban on promotion of hunting of scarce snimals and birds, the World Wildlife Fund announced today.

The airlines have given their support to a World Wlidlife Fund resolution that calls on airlines to repudiate the promotion of all travel that threatens wild life, including expeditions to hunt and kill animals threatened with ex-

Thus we elect Warren Harding by a landslide vote, and then try to forget him by giving our hearts to Lincoln, whose percentage of the vote in 1860 was the smallest of any winning candidate in history.

The Vietnam war—we went in for such noble purposes, in the spirit of generosity. That has been forgotten, but it is so. Well we were innocent too, and perhaps innocence, when coupled to the moral impulse, can become criminal despite motive. It has often seemed so lately. In any case we have had a long bout of cynicism, despair, fstigue.

One part of us—the old voice of greed in the blood—tells us that someone must pay for all this. Give us the war criminals in payment. Give us the tyrant Thieu. Give us the peopla who wouldn't back Presidents in difficult decisions. Give us the deserters and draft dodgers.

This is the impulse to which President Nixon has been responding on the amnesty question. "Those who deserted America will pay a price for their choice." the President declared the other day. The cash register will ring for morality.

Let us hope that this is nothing more than campaign gas, that the President means only to take momentary advantage of the oation's Harding impulse in order to discomfort Sen. McGovern.

It may be fair politics in the month before election to lean on "draft dodgers and those who deserted." At the Republican convention, when he made the same point, there were whoops of delight. It was not one of the inspiring moments of that event.

It was not easy to john in that

cheer. "Those who deserted America will pay a price for their choice." That is the voice of the Harding in us. How deeply it would stir us all to hear President Nixon, when the time of decision truly comes, speak "with malice toward none, with charity for all," and, with Lincoln, to summon us all to "strive on to finish the work we are in, to hind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the hattle and his widow and his orplish, to do all which may schieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Some contestants in yesterday's antique bicycle race from Paris to Rouen.

Bike Rally Recalling **Race of 1869**

By Irving Marder PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT).—The day of the Great Paris-to-Rouen Bicycle Race dawned bright and clear. Frank Mer-riwell, assigned by his editor to report this historic event, had begun training some weeks earlier-a rigorous course of carunning. Although his incredibly hard muscles had reached peak condition by the morning of the race, he was, if the truth be told, a little relieved upon reaching the starting point to discover that ha would not be required to make the 130-kilometer bicycle journey himself. The riders and their support-

ers had already assembled at the departure point, a restau-rant not far from the Etoile called Le Vrai Beaujolais, when Frank arrived yesterday. They made a gay and heartwarming picture, clad in bright athletic suits and wearing s variety of headgear, including stocking caps and black derhies, and their impatience to begin the great adventure was clear to all. It was not actually a race, he discovered, but a Rallye Retrospectif Amical. It commemorated the first such journey over the same course, which took place in 1869, with 200 riders participating, including five members of the fair sex.

In order to duplicate that stirring event of a century ago as closely as possible, this year's participants were mounted on mechanical steeds of the same epoch, none dating from later than 1370. An astounding collection of boneshakers had been assembled with the aid of the Club des Vélocipèdes Historiques-whose Musée du Vélocipède, at Maule, sponsors these annual pilgrimages. Antique they may be, but they were in



mint condition. Newly painted and polished, their brass pedals and sprockets glittering in the morning sun, they were a sight to stop in their tracks the office-bound workers hurrying toward the Metro station. There was at least one penny-farthing among them, bot most of them were equipped with wheels of almost equal size, the rear one only slightly smaller. The wheels made of wood and with wooden spokes, were sheathed in iron The brake, on the rear wheel, is activated by rotating the straight, horizontal handlebar. which winds up a tightening cable.

In short, they looked splendid. hut Frank could not restrain the thought that they also looked incapable of taking their in-trepid riders around the next corner, let alone the 130 kilometers to Rouen. The plan, he learned, was to make the journey in two stages: from Paris via the Porte Maillot, La Défense, Le Vesinet, St. Ger-main-en-Laye, Mantes to Vernon on the first day, with a scheduled arrival at 5 p.m., foilowed by a hotel banquet. Departure from Vernon at 9:30 the next morning and on to Gaillon (late-breakfs:t stop), Louviers (lunch stop), Pont-del'Arche, Amfreville, and arrival

at Rouen by 4 p.m. Inquiring of the club's president, Gérard Buisset, as to how this schedule compared with that of 1869. Frank learned that of the 200 riders who participat-

ed, 34 reached the finish line in Rouen. The 1869 winner was a man named James Moore (almost certainly not a Frenchman, but otherwise unidentified). He left the Etoile at 7:30 one morning and arrived in Rouen at 6:10 the same afternoon. The course was then 123 kilometers and he covered it in 10 hours and 40 minutes at an average speed of 12 kilometers an hour a feat that this year's contestants could scarcely hope toapproximate.

Frank now returned his attention to the interior of the restaurant, which also served as a clubhouse, and from which could be heard the sound of Gallic voices raised in apparent disputation. Having seen two officers of the law enter a short time before, he suspected that some infraction was being discussed, and such indeed proved to be the case. Upon examining the official documents au-thorizing the day's event, the policemen had discovered that these were incomplete. Rider Number 17 had neglected to hring along a copy of his stepmother's birth certificate. Luckily, however, he lived close by; a small boy was dispatched to his house and returned forthwith bearing the missing docu-

Outside the restaurant, all seemed now to be in readiness, and the excitement was mounting to a high pitch. Frank engaged in conversation with a muscular man, heroically mus-

tached and wearing a sky-blue athletic suit, who seemed the very model of a modern velocipede champion. And indeed, he was about to set out on the arduous journey to Rouen, but it was his wife, a small but determined-looking blonde lady, who would be doing the riding. His own metier, ho said with winning modesty, was that of photographer and communications expert. He displayed a pair of French military field-radios and said that he would be in touch "with the nsvy" en route, a remark that he did not amplify.

The participants were divided into 10 teams of three riders, each consisting of two men and a woman. The plan was for each rider to continue until he felt the onset of fatigue, when he would be replaced by a teammate. In theory the departure was to begin at 8:30 am but it was past 9 before the redoubtable contestants, all seemingly in the best of high spirits, lined up for the benefit of a better of photographers and television cameramen. They called out to each other gally and exchanged chaffing pleasantries with the onlookers. And then, at 9:15, in a peculiar atmosphere of anticlimax, they wobbled off to Normandy, threading their way almost furtively, one by one, through the thickening morning

As of press time, results of the race had not been made known.

PEOPLE: Onassises Celebrate Their 4th Anniversary

Jacqueline Onassis gave a sur-prise party for her hasband, Aristotle Quassis, on their fourth wedding anniversary. Among the 60 or so guests celebrating into the early hours Saturday at New York's El Morocco was Mrs. Onasais's former mother-in-law. Rese Kennedy, 82, who came with sonin-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith. Politically the guest ranged from conservative columnist William F. Buckley jr. to Pierre Salinger, who was the late President Kenned;'s press secretary and who is now working for the election of the Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern

INJURED: Gultarist Andres Segovis, 78, shaken up in sn auto-mobile accident at London, luss canceled the second leg of a fournation European tour. He was treated sta hospital and released; he suffered cuts on his left leg. And, jast trumpeter Miles Davis was in satisfactory condition in a New York hospital where he was treated for two broken legs and other injuries sustained when his sports car ran into a traffic island West Side Manhattan

MARRIED: Louie Nine Pipe, 74, sn American Flathead Indian, and Vivian Rice Red Wing, 23, of Bristol, England, in Missoula, Montana after a two-year courtship by mail.

A Pompano Beach, Florida. woman got a lot more than she asked for when she requested a Medicare forot from the local Social Security office. A week lster a truck left her two cartons of them, 1,999 more than sho needed. Sald a Social Security spokesman, "We thought she was an office."

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who conducted an investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, has been sued for separation by his wife, Leah Ziegler Garrison, who cleimed her husband had abandoned the family home, Garrison, defeated for a seat on the Louisiana Supreme Court recently, is under federal indictment on a charge of bribery to protect illegal pinball machine gambling in New Orleans.

Faculty members at California State University, San Francisco, have voted to award the school's first honorary degree to Emperor Hirohito of Japan. "I'm sure the emperor would like to be rec-

PERSONNEL WANTED

ognized as a human being stead of a sod or denigo kana, a Japanese-American, a sfler the overwhelming vote the academic senate, Harain said the honorary degree Hirohito was the idea of the logy department, which hold very high opinion of his work marine biology. His achieven are all the more remarkable cause he had to be self-tan Being an emperor, he couldn' to college. Also, being an emp he couldn't publish his pap Until the defeat of Japan World War II, Hiroliko's schfic works appeared under names of assistants and ciates, Hayakawa said.

"You can mail anything as * as it's got the right postagit," says Mrs. Harold B. Jang Rutland, Massachusetts, And proved it by mailing an. wrapped but adequately star pumpkin to her granddans for Hallowe'en. The foot, pumpkin traveled the 13 mile tween Rutland and 5-yes Katrina Janes's home in \$ dale and arrived intact. It ca two 50-cent stamps. "I wante to have that particular pump said Mrs. Janes, "and I knowledge to get things in the just as all children de."

When Counic Chappel say sister Rhonda crowned L Kansas, football homeec queen in 1962, site when't i impressed. "I was seven year and had a lot of other thing my mind," she said. When sister Reathn was crowned a at the full event in 1967, Co took more interest. And her sister Marvlyn was cro in 1968, Connic really sat up took notice. At a recent ball game, the inevitable har ed and Counie, a Lyons el leader, was crowned homeco queen. She'll be the last Che on the royalty roster, at leas. several years. She's the your daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mr Chappel.

An Italian worker in Mu didn't trust banks so be sewe his 1,600 marks saving in underpants which ha kept while sleeping. Police said. whoo the man woke up Thur morning in his room, wheel shared with three fellow Ital he discovered someone had co the underpants while he slept got away with the moucy. -SAMUEL JUSTIC

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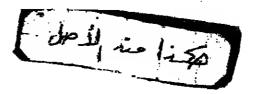
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